

BOROUGH OF POOLE.



Annual Report

FOR 1923

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough

BY

R. J. MAULE HORNE,

M.A., M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer.

BOROUGH AND COUNTY OF TOWN OF POOLE



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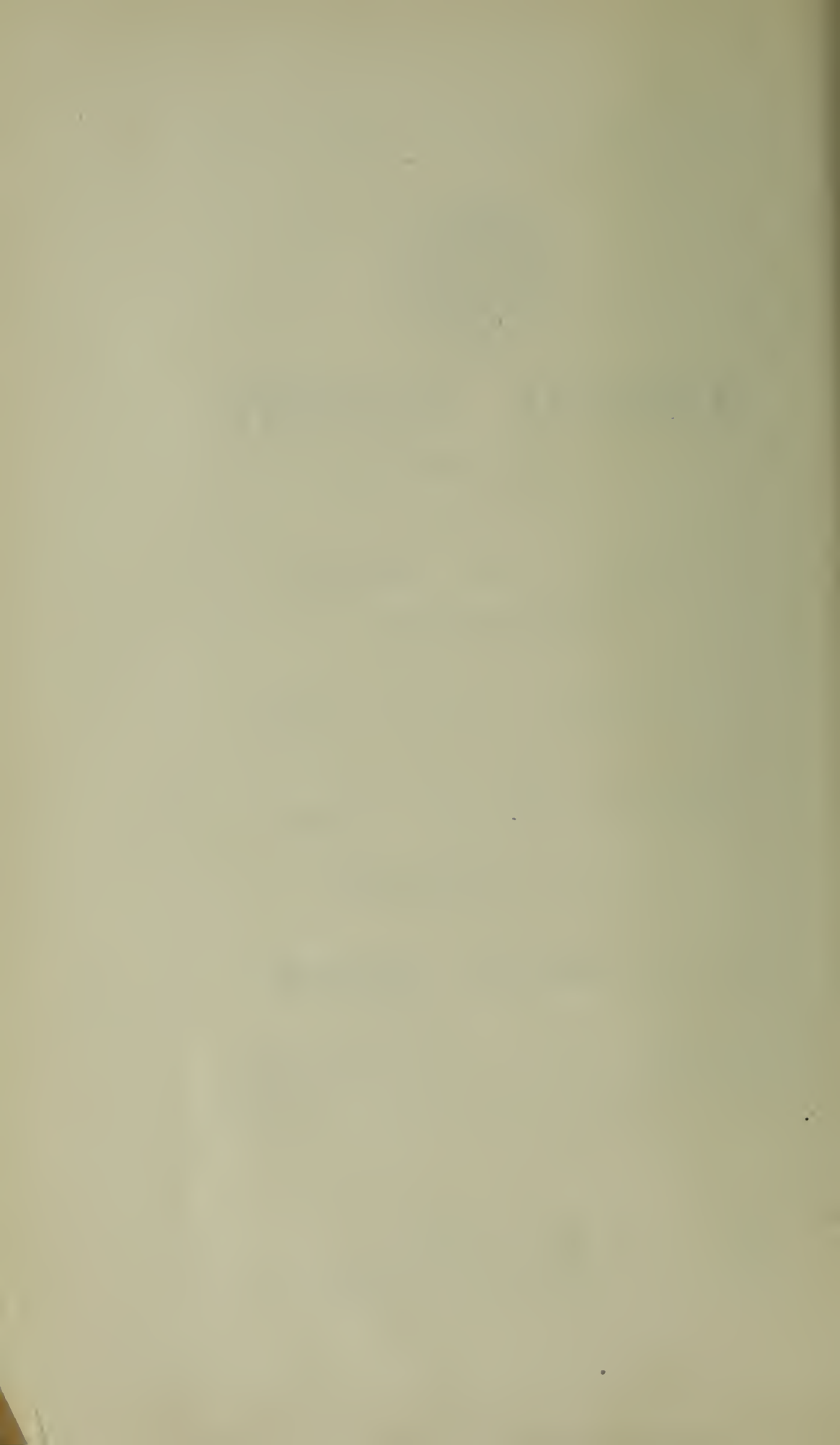
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*Medical Officer of Health ; School Medical Officer ;
Port Medical Officer ; Medical Superintendent
Borough Isolation Hospitals.*

PART 1	..	PUBLIC HEALTH.
PART 2	..	PORT SANITATION.
PART 3	..	MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
PART 4	..	SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	R. J. MAULE HORNE, M.A. (HONS.) M.B., CH.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.
Sanitary Inspectors	F. ST. B. RAMSDEN, CERT. R.S.I. (Died 18/10/23) P. W. WHEELER, CERT. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
Health Visitors	MRS. H. I. PARTRIDGE, C.M.B., CERT. R.S.I. MISS L. HOOPER, C.M.B., A.R.S.I. MISS B. A. SYDENHAM, CERT. NURSE. MISS M. MARRABLE, C.M.B.
Clerks	C. A. TRIM, CERT. R.S.I. F. B. EDWARDS
Junior Clerks	MISS E. H. M. NIPPARD MISS I. E. TAPPER
Laboratory Assistant	S. Marshall, Matric : Univ. Lond :
Matron, Borough Isolation Hospital	MRS. E. NIPPARD, R.R.C.
Disinfectors	H. G. NIPPARD

PART TIME SPECIALISTS.

Ophthalmic Surgeon	ALEX. STABLES, M.B., C.M.
Nose and Throat Surgeon	S. K. HUTTON, M.B., B.S.
X-Ray Specialist	D. D. MALPAS, M.B.
Anaesthetist	J. A. C. NORMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Dental Surgeons	H. S. CRAPPER, L.D.S., ENG., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., LOND. L. B. MYERS, L.D.S., M.B.E. R. G. S. HOLMES, L.D.S.
Public Analysts	C. G. MOOR, M.A., F.I.C. W. PARTRIDGE, F.I.C.
Veterinary Surgeon	J. S. WOOD, M.R.C.V.S.,

PART I.



Public Health.

PREFACE.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Poole.

I have the honour to submit my Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1923.

This Report is of the briefer type described officially as an Ordinary Report, as will be that for 1924.

The Report to be placed before you for 1925 should be of a fuller and more comparative character in order to give a summary and survey of five-yearly periods of progress, by which the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough can be seen in clearer perspective.

Meanwhile, the lines suggested by the Ministry of Health have been adopted in framing this Report.

With regard to the contents of these pages, the Borough is to be specially congratulated on the following points:—

- 1. A remarkable decrease in the incidence of infectious disease ;*
- 2. A marked reduction in the loss of infant life ;*
- 3. A new record in the regularity and continuity of attendance at the Elementary Schools ;*
- 4. The progressive decision to provide a water supply of ample reserve ;*
- 5. The sewerage of two extensive areas of the Borough which offered considerable natural difficulties.*

In one respect, namely, the occurrence of the ordinary compulsorily notifiable infectious diseases, Poole Borough was the Healthiest Town in England and Wales.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Heads of other Departments, and my entire Staff, Office, Outdoor and Hospital, for their co-operation and support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. J. MAULE HORNE.

Poole, February, 1924.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough. 7,964 acres ($12\frac{1}{2}$ square miles), not including 2,220 acres ($3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles) of tidal waters and foreshore.

Population: (a) Estimated to mid-year, 1923, from Census Return of 1921, 44,683

(b) Estimated by Registrar-General, 43,860.

Number of Inhabited Houses (1921), 9,044.

Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1921), 10,350.

Rateable Value: for the purpose of a Borough Rate, £220,790.

for the purpose of a District Rate, £207,308.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate (Borough), £920.

The area of the Borough in proportion to the population is large, giving an average of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ persons per acre.

Including the population of the Poole Rural District, the Town and District represent slightly less than one quarter of the total population of the County of Dorset.

Of the total increase of population in the County during the last inter-Censal period (1911-1921), namely, 4,894, the Borough of Poole has absorbed 4,764.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

There are signs that Poole is coming into its own—long overdue—as one of the most picturesque Health Resorts on the South Coast. For natural beauty as an inlet from the sea, its Harbour stands comparison with Sydney or Rio de Janeiro. For dependability of general climatic conditions, for absence of extremes of heat and cold, it holds its own with the Mediterranean Coast Resorts. Hence are found passing from choice their leisure within its boundaries, many whose more active years had accustomed them to the climatic features of India, Africa or South America.

The plateau of Parkstone and Branksome behind the older Parishes of Poole, Longfleet and Hamworthy, rises sharply at Constitution Hill and Newtown in the West and continues East to Canford Cliffs, Branksome Park and the Eastern boundary of the Borough.

The extensive enclosed waters of the Harbour, sheltered themselves by the Purbeck Hills, exert a controlling influence on the temperature, rendering the surrounding areas cool in summer and tempering the cold in winter. Hence also the town escapes many of the damp sea-mists to which the coast line is subject.

An abundance of pine woods serves also to maintain and to

enhance the value of an equable climate, and to give the Borough a high claim to popularity as a recuperative resort, especially amongst those who are liable to recurrences of Bronchitis and Asthma and those who suffer from chronic heart ailments.

PUBLIC PARKS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.

The Borough is well supplied with open spaces, $131\frac{1}{2}$ acres being devoted to the function of "lungs" for the use of the general public, not including sands and sea-front. The situation and extent of these Parks and Recreation Grounds is as under :—

Poole Park	..	..	42 acres
Ladies' Walking Field	..	..	9 "
Longfleet	..	..	1 "
Parkstone Park	..	..	3 "
Alexandra Park	..	..	$6\frac{3}{4}$ "
Sandbanks	..	..	$12\frac{1}{4}$ "
Compton Acres	..	..	2 "
York Estate	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
Branksome Park	..	..	$31\frac{1}{2}$ "
Canford Cliffs	..	..	$12\frac{3}{4}$ "
Constitution Hill	..	..	7 "
Lilliput	..	..	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "

$131\frac{1}{2}$ acres

VITAL STATISTICS.

		Total.	Male.	Female	
<i>Births.</i>	{ Legitimate :	817	416	401	} Birth Rate : 19.3
	{ Illegitimate :	28	17	11	
<i>Deaths :</i>		523			<i>Death Rate :</i> 11.9
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth,					
(a) from Sepsis : Nil.					
(b) from other causes : 2.					
Deaths of Infants under one year per 1,000 births :					
Legitimate : 53.9		}		Total 60.0	
Illegitimate : 25.0					
Deaths from Measles (all ages) : 2					
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) : Nil					
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) : 2.					

The following statistics are based on the Registrar-General's estimate of the population as at mid-year, 1923.

The Birth Rate was 19.3 per 1,000 of the population. For the Country as a whole the rate was 19.7.

The Infantile Death Rate has fallen from 79.7 per 1,000 live births to 60.0. The previous best rate was in 1921, when the figure was 73.6.

This welcome reduction is discussed in the section of the Report dealing with Infant Welfare.

For England and Wales as a whole, the deaths for 1923 were 69 per thousand births.

The Marriage Rate. 387 marriages took place during the year, this representing a rate of 17.6 per 1,000 of the population, a definite increase on the 16.3 of 1922. In 1922, 360 marriages were celebrated, in 1921, 365.

The Death Rate. The General Death Rate for the year was 11.9, as compared with 14.1 in 1922. That for England and Wales as a whole was 11.6 and 12.9 respectively. If calculated on the same basis as in recent years, that is, logarithmic estimate of the population, the rate becomes 11.7 as compared with 14.1 in 1922, and this figure has only once been improved upon, in 1920.

Speaking generally, to an essentially residential district like Poole, the influx of population tends to be elderly ; to a busy manufacturing centre a younger adult life is attracted. This factor helps to keep the death rate high in the former case.

In an industrial town, the proportion of the population which reaches the age of 65 is about 33 per cent. In Poole, of all deaths during the past three years, over 40 per cent were of the age of 65 years or more, the figure for 1923 being no less than 48.6 per cent.

Notwithstanding this high proportion of elderly population, therefore, the low rate of 11.9 shows that Poole is specially healthy for the young, and also gives a relatively greater expectation of prolonged life.

The Zymotic Death Rate. This Rate is exceptionally low for the year, the figure of .09 being reflected from the freedom of the Borough from the notifiable infectious diseases.

The Cancer Death Rate continues to increase. In 1922 it was 1.4. In 1923 it has risen to 1.62 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were 45, a reduction of 6, and giving a rate of 1.02 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 1.3 in 1922.

EMPLOYMENT.

The chief industries and occupations of the inhabitants are connected with the manufacture of pottery and tiles, the Gas Works, Engineering and Timber Yards, and Fishing.

Unskilled labour—quayside and general—forms a larger percentage than is desirable. A low wage-earning capacity militates against an improved social standard—with consequent hardships in health and in disease.

In the eastern end of the Borough many of the residents find employment in the adjacent County Borough of Bournemouth.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF.

Deducing from the year's figures, given below, one out of every three unemployed persons in 1922 was at work in 1923. The monthly average of unemployed for the year was 626, compared with 938 in the previous year.

	1921	1922	1923
January ..	853	1637	970
February ..	903	1560	898
March ..	951	1304	749
April ..	905	1139	732
May ..	1229	920	695
June ..	1563	647	669
July ..	1771	551	445
August ..	1365	488	473
September ..	1151	459	471
October ..	979	540	442
November ..	1079	738	509
December ..	1402	969	460

The Board of Guardians were at the end of 1923 affording relief in some form or other to 1106 individuals, a decrease of 337.

WATER SUPPLY.

The call on the water supply provided by the Borough's Scheme is rapidly increasing. The total consumption of water from this source was 385,894,000 gallons, an increase of over 31,500,000 gallons on the previous year, and giving a daily consumption of about 28 gallons per individual.

The additional pumping plant which is at present being installed to meet extra demands should be ready for use in the coming

summer, and the Council is also well advised in proceeding with the scheme for an extra reservoir with a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons.

The system of purification by chlorination provides the Town with water of a high standard of bacterial purity, samples of well and tap water being periodically submitted to examination in the Borough Public Health Laboratory.

The geological strata from which the wells draw the water cause this to be of a "hard" quality. It fluctuates about the maximum point of hardness which is considered tolerable as a standard for general use.

In the east end of the Borough about 5,000 of the population are supplied from the Reservoirs of the Bournemouth Corporation.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

It had been hoped that the sewerage of the Sandbanks area and a portion of the Hamworthy District would have enabled this Report to show a considerably reduced total of cesspools in use in the Borough for the year.

The effect of the linking up to the sewers, however, had not been felt at the end of the year. When this, and the work in hand in the Upper Parkstone area between Churchill and Albert Roads is completed, 176 cesspools should disappear from the working list.

The actual state of affairs is that building developments—on the periphery of the Town and outside the sewered areas—have raised the number of cesspools cleared from 312 in 1921, to 379 in 1922, and to 411 in 1923.

The comparative working cost per load for recent years, during which horse transport and manual pumping was changed to Petrol Motor Transport and pumping (April, 1922) is as follows:—

	LOADS.	COST.	COST PER LOAD.
		£	s. d.
1921	3227.5	1411	8 7½
1922	3540	1763*	9 11½
1923	4075	1059	5 2½

**Includes cost of motor vehicles and conversion of pumps in April, 1922.*

In addition to the above, 182 pail closets were in use, the con-

tents of which were removed on 9,086 occasions, or 50 times in the year.

CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING.

These services are carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Department, acting under the direction of the Public Health Committee.

The Council having decided that the time is not opportune to consider the advisability or otherwise of a Destructor, the question of speeding up collection and transport of refuse to the re-claiming tips at Whitecliff and Baiter has been taken up. As a preliminary measure, a Collecting and Tipping body on a 1-ton Ford chassis has been brought into use. The results of the six months working of this vehicle on a district of the Town where there is some distance from house to house will assist a decision as to how far this change from Horse Transport can economically be carried further.

It is hoped that it will be found possible to increase the area covered by a daily collection, and that in other parts weekly clearance may become bi-weekly.

The use of a standard type of metal bin with effective lid for the temporary storage of house and shop refuse should be made obligatory.

Lime-washing is of valuable assistance in maintaining the cleanliness of courts, enclosed back-yards and alleys. This is carried out by the Public Health Department twice yearly.

Opportunity is also taken during the School Vacations to disinfect all Elementary Schools in the Borough.

HOUSING AND POPULATION.

The Census of 1921 determined the population of the Borough to be 43,661 (later corrected to 43,649) at June of that year. By an approved method of calculation (Logarithmic) the estimated population on this basis at mid-year 1923 is 44,683. The Registrar-General will, however, calculate the statistics of the Borough on his estimate of 43,860.

For the sake of uniformity this figure has been adopted for the determination of Rates in this Report. Local evidence would appear to indicate that 45,000 would probably provide greater working accuracy.

Reference to Census returns shows that between 1911 and 1921, 878 houses were built. (These were for the great part of commo-

dious type). In the same period the population increased by 1,702 families, so that roughly speaking, the Town was in 1921 824 houses short of the number required to maintain the housing conditions of 1911.

Actually, from the Census returns in 1921, as compared with 1911 :—

More than twice as many families were living in one-room houses
More than two and a half times as many families in two-room houses.

More than twice as many families in three-room houses.

To express this in comparative figures, the number of families in the Borough living in 1—3 roomed houses has risen from 9.4 per cent. in 1911 to 21 per cent. in 1921

A summary of the position as at December, 1923, with regard to new house construction since the 1921 Census, is as follows :—

1. Total houses of all types *completed* in 1921, .. 170.
2. Number of 1921 houses built as part of a Municipal Scheme 66.
3. Total houses of all types *completed* in 1922 .. 145.
4. Number of 1922 houses built as part of a Municipal Scheme. 34
5. Total houses of all types *completed* in 1923 .. 227
6. Number of 1923 houses built as part of a Municipal Scheme. 24
7. Total houses under construction at 31/12/23 .. 112.
8. Houses under construction which form part of a Municipal Scheme 38
9. Total houses, completed and under construction, during the year, "suitable for the working classes" 80
10. Houses which the Council is arranging to erect under their own Scheme, with the aid of Government Subsidy under Section 1 of the Housing, etc. Act., 1923 56.
11. Re-housing Scheme projected by the Council under Section 1 of the Act in connection with a Scheme under the Principal Act 27.
12. Houses for the erection of which, by Building Societies, Builders, private persons, etc., assistance has been promised by the Council 133.

Putting these figures together, 870 houses of all types have been built or arranged for to meet the 1921 shortage of 824. We

have, then, at December, 1923, provided the housing conditions of 1911 for the population of 1921.

But at December, 1923, the population of 1921 has by "natural increase" been added to by approximately 1,300 people, and this is equivalent to a demand for about 290 more houses.

Adding these to the shortage of 824 and deducting the 870 provided for, brings us to this point, that *we still require about 250 houses in the Borough to have the housing conditions of 1911 in the year 1924.*

The points remaining to be considered are:—

1. What improvement on the condition of 1911 is to be aimed at?
2. To what extent, if any, will a Municipal Scheme still be necessary to augment private enterprise in the provision of working-class houses, on an economically sound basis?

PUBLIC BATHS.

Fresh Water. These are situated close to the Guildhall and consist of five cubicles with lavatory accommodation.

During the year the baths have been used 6,318 times, compared with 6,448 in 1922. The figures for the current year include children of elementary schools, for whom special facilities are provided at a charge of 1d. 727 children attended.

Salt Water. There is a free open-air tidal Swimming Bath on the foreshore at Baiter, of which full advantage is taken during the summer months.

This swimming bath, however, only caters for a small section of the community. It should be seriously considered whether the time is not now ripe for proceeding with an old-standing scheme of a comprehensive nature for the provision of a well-equipped and up-to-date set of salt water swimming and plunge baths not subject to seasonal closure.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

To assist owners and occupiers of premises which harbour rats, 52 visits to private and business premises and open grounds were made. The Borough refuse tips were also dealt with 57 times. 36,000 baits in all were laid. Re-visits were invariably made to collect unused baits.

1,260 dead rats were recovered, and many more were certain to have died undiscovered.

As rats had been found during the year to have found their way into the sewers in the older part of the town in the vicinity of the High Street, and Ladies' Walking Field, these also were attacked by means of the manholes, 650 baits being laid.

MOSQUITOES.

During the year 1923, periodical visits were made to the fresh water lakes, water courses, etc., within the Borough for the purpose of spraying with paraffin the likely breeding places of mosquitoes.

In the period between May and September, the fresh water lake in Poole Park was sprayed on 13 occasions, the water course at the Parkstone Golf Links 13 times and the lakes at Branksome Chine were sprayed on 5 occasions.

A total of 62 gallons of paraffin was used at these three places and 31 visits made.

No complaints have been received of nuisance caused by the presence of this insect during the year ; and apparently the spraying of still and stagnant waters proved effectual in the destruction and diminution of mosquitoes.

FOOD CONTROL.

In addition to the ordinary inspection of Foodstuffs and meat, certain important Regulations lay down lines of action which the Inspectors of the Department follow in safeguarding the public in the matter concerning the upkeep of Dairies, Cowsheds and milk-shops, the sale of milk and cream, and the sale of Food and Drugs.

The quantities of unsound food which it has been found necessary to condemn and destroy are shown in Table I.

86 samples of new milk were analysed as to their average composition. The standard obtained compares unfavourably with the previous two years :—

	<i>Fat.</i>	<i>Solids other than Fat.</i>
1919	3.48	8.65
1920	3.46	8.49
1921	3.58	8.74
1922	3.74	9.00
1923	3.48	8.56

With a view to detecting Tuberculous infection in milk supplies, and to identify the source of the taint, the Borough Laboratory examines periodically samples collected by the Sanitary Inspectors,

34 milks were thus tested. The organism of Tuberculosis was not found.

In four cases, however, there was a definite excess of cells suspicious of an inflamed condition, such as "lumpy udder." In two cases there was a gross excess of organisms which made the milk dangerous for infant use.

Opportunity was taken at the same time to investigate the amount of foreign solid matter which had found its way into the milk before reaching the consumer.

The results are given on facing page :—

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Foreign solid matter per 100 parts of milk.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1.	Clean	Mixed morning milk. Excess cells.
2.	25	Mixed morning milk.
3.	25	Mixed morning milk.
4.	25	Mixed morning milk.
5.	Clean	Single milk
6.	Clean	Single milk
7.	20	Single milk.
8.	20	Mixed morning milk.
9.	40	Mixed morning milk.
10.	25	Mixed morning milk.
11.	Clean	Mixed morning milk.
12.	Clean	Mixed morning milk. Excess cells.
P.1.	Clean	Mixed morning milk.
P.2.	15	Mixed morning milk.
13.	20	Mixed morning milk.
14.	Clean	Mixed morning milk.
15.	15	Mixed morning milk.
16.	30	Mixed morning milk.
17.	20	Mixed evening milk.
18.	10	Mixed evening milk. Gross excess of organisms.
P.3.	Clean	Mixed morning milk.
P.4.	Clean	Mixed morning milk.
19.	20	Mixed evening milk. Gross excess of organisms. Excess cells.
20.	20	Mixed evening milk.
P.5.	10	Mixed evening milk.
P.6.	20	Mixed evening milk. Gross excess of organisms.
21.	20	Mixed morning milk.
22.	20	Mixed evening milk.
23.	20	Mixed morning milk. Excess cells.
24.	20	Mixed evening milk.
P.7.	Clean	Mixed evening milk.
P.8.	Clean	Mixed evening milk.
P.9.	30	Mixed morning milk.
P.10.	20	Mixed evening milk.

Where the report was unfavourable, the milk dealer was in all cases informed of its nature and cautioned.

The extraneous solid matter found consisted of particles of

dust, grit, chaff and hair, and in a few cases partly digested fodder (dung).

In attempting to lay down a standard of cleanliness for milk, some authorities hold that to allow 20 parts of solid sediment per million of milk is too lenient. If the Poole milk be judged by that standard, 19 out of 34 samples failed in the test and should be classed as "dirty" milk.

Ordinary care in milking and in handling milk for retail sale could easily result in all milk offered to the consumer being virtually free from sediment even after a centrifuging process.

It is up to the householder to refuse to deal with a dairy in whose milk anything of this nature is found on standing. If the demand for clean milk makes itself heard, clean milk will come.

Table J enumerates the samples subjected to analysis as to genuineness under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Seven cases of adulterated milk were detected, six vendors being cautioned and a prosecution made in the seventh case.

In the case of one sample of lard where water was present to about 450 times the usual amount, a prosecution was intended, but the summons was withdrawn, when it was found that a technical office error made the chance of a successful action impossible.

A Report by the Borough Analysts on their work for the year is given below:—

REPORT ON WORK AS PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1923.

During the year 1923, 70 samples were submitted by the Inspectors under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, of which three were returned as ■adulterated, giving a percentage of adulteration of 4.3.

Two of the adulterated samples were of milk; one showed a fat deficiency of 4 per cent., and the other two per cent of added water. The latter contained 8.30 per cent. of non-fatty solids, and was sampled in the middle of a quarter where average non-fatty solids were 8.69 per cent. The next lowest figure of the quarter was 8.51, then follow 8.58, 8.60, 8.66 and so on. It shows well how the gap between the milk with a small amount of added water contrasts with the smaller intervals between individual genuine samples.

Of the ten samples of butter, only two were even fairly dry; these contained 13.4 and 13.7 per cent. of water. The other eight contained between 15.2 and 16.0 per cent. The average water content was 15.19 per cent. Boric acid, present in all, averaged 0.12 per cent.

The only sample of margarine contained 14.8 per cent. of water and .06 per cent. of boric acid. Its fat consisted of 9 parts of coconut oil to 1 part of butter fat.

A sample of lard contained 4.5 per cent of water. Water is quite unnecessary in lard, and this sample contrasts forcibly with the nineteen other samples of lard analysed during the last six years, none of which contained more than one hundredth part of 1 per cent (0.01%) of water. Taking the average weekly consumption of lard as 1 ounce per head, the Town, if supplied with lard containing four and one-half per cent. of water, would lose 2.8 tons of fat food in a year.

The sample of dripping contained one fifth of one per cent. (0.2%) of water. The three samples of dripping analysed in the antecedent five years contained no water at all in two cases and 0.22 per cent. in the third.

Lard and dripping are always examined for salt; but during the past six years the maximum for lard was 0.013 per cent., and for dripping the maximum was 0.014 per cent.

The sample of sausage contained 13 grains of boric acid per pound.

(Signed) WILLIAM PARTRIDGE, F.I.C.,
Joint Public Analyst.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

Swine Fever. Eleven suspected cases were reported to the Board of Agriculture, as against 26 cases in 1922. No other Scheduled Diseases have occurred during the year.

The Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order, 1922, has been in operation during the year. Under this Order, Licences are required on the movement of swine from Dealers and Markets. During the year co-operation has existed between the Police throughout the County and the Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and records kept of all movements from markets.

It has been necessary to give several cautions regarding licencees, and in three cases prosecutions were instituted for offences under the Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1922, one person being fined 10/-, and in the other two cases, the offenders were discharged with a caution on payment of costs.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There is great need of a modern Public Slaughterhouse in the Borough. Under existing conditions it is an impossibility to hope for effective supervision by the Meat Inspectors. The 13 licensed and 2 registered Slaughterhouses are scattered over an area of 12 square miles. 289 visits of inspection have been made during the

year. There has been no occasion for official action with the actual conditions of operation of these killing centres, but structurally some are merely old sheds adapted to endeavour to meet minimum requirements.

CEMETERIES.

The extension of the three Borough Cemeteries in Poole, Parkstone and Upper Parkstone, by $14\frac{3}{4}$ acres is in progress. This will meet the requirements of the population for about an additional ten years.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Baiter Peninsula Isolation Hospital has not been utilised during the year. Some improvements in heating and water supply have been effected.

To Alderney Isolation Hospital 63 cases have been admitted. Of these, 23 were from the Borough, 25 from the Rural District, 2 from Wimborne Minster, 8 from Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District, 1 from Christchurch and 5 from the Military Stations in the County which are served by the Borough Hospital. There were no deaths.

In 1922, 129 cases were admitted. The year under review has been a very light one for the Borough in the matter of notifiable Infectious Diseases, and the following figures for the past four years make gratifying reading:—

Year.	Cases of Scarlet Fever.	Cases of Diphtheria.
1920	70	141
1921	89	78
1922	45	33
1923	9	5

Scarlet Fever. 42 cases were admitted from all sources, a reduction of 22. Three cases admitted for this disease were kept under observation and found to be a condition other than Scarlet Fever.

Diphtheria. 13 cases were admitted, a reduction of 34. 3 cases were found on admission to be conditions other than Diphtheria.

The systematic swabbing of "sore throats" which present themselves at the School Clinics is a valuable aid to checking a School outbreak, as often an unsuspected case is thus disclosed and spread prevented.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. One case was treated under the

Child Welfare Scheme, and was discharged with sight unimpaired.

Puerperal Fever. Four cases were treated, three being discharged well, and one transferred convalescent to Cornelia Hospital for surgical treatment.

Typhoid Fever. Three cases were admitted. The one case admitted from the Borough had probably contracted the illness in the town from which she had arrived three days before the nature of her complaint was diagnosed.

Attack Rate per 1,000 of Population of the Borough.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.
1920	1.61	2.89	.11
1921	2.04	1.78	.07
1922	.91	.77	—
1923	.20	.11	.02

England and Wales :—

1923	2.23	1.04	.08
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Tables K. and L. give details in tabular form of case and age incidence of all infectious diseases.

Extension of Scope. For the treatment of ordinary notifiable infectious diseases, the Borough Hospital now embraces the following areas :—

Poole Borough, Census Population, 1921	43649
Poole Rural District	7378
Wimborne Minster	3742
Wimborne and Cranborne Rural Dist.	15104
Christchurch	6991
	<hr/> 76876

This total is not inclusive of Army Units.

Training of Nurses. Four Probationer Nurses entered for and passed the Final Written and Practical Examination for the Certificate of the Fever Nurses' Association, and were duly registered.

One junior Probationer passed the First Examination for the Certificate, and two were under instruction.

Disinfection. In addition to the ordinary routine work for the Hospital, the Disinfecting Station has collected, dealt with and returned 967 articles, varying in size from double bedding to handkerchiefs. This was an increase of 220 articles compared with the previous year.

Cost of Upkeep. Alderney Hospital Disinfecting and Disinfection Station :

Salaries	£656	17	8
Maintenance	413	0	11
Fuel, Light, Water and Cleaning ..	192	10	1
Drugs and Medicines ..	21	14	8
Interest and Sinking Fund ..	300	15	8
Miscellaneous	73	0	1
	<hr/> £1657 19 1 <hr/>		

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Dorset County Council is the local Authority for the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis.

In the Borough during the year 1923, there were 26 new notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis in male inhabitants and 30 in females, a total of 56, as compared with 67 in 1922 and 100 in 1921. In addition, nine cases previously notified elsewhere became resident in the town (6 male, 3 female). Two of the new cases were notified only on the day of death.

Of the above 56 Borough cases, 4 male and 5 female notifications were of Elementary School age, compared with 5 and 7 respectively in the previous year.

Of other forms of the disease there were 14 notifications, of whom 10 were of or under school age, viz :—

	Adult.		School or Under.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cervical Glands	—	—	—	1
Peritoneum and Abdominal Glands	—	—	2	1
Bone	2	—	1	1
Meningitis	—	—	2	1
Genito-urinary	2	—	1	—

In 1922, "other forms" numbered nine, of whom six were of or under School Age.

Analysing the deaths occurring during the year which are properly debitable to the Borough, 45 deaths were ascribed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 11 to other forms of the disease.

Of the 45 deaths from the Pulmonary form, 18 had not been previously notified, two were notified on the day of death,

3	had been notified during	1923
7	"	1922
9	"	1921
4	"	1920
1	"	1919
1	"	1913

The proportion of notified and non-notified cases dying in recent years has been as follows :—

Died in	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Previously notified	19	18	25	20	31	25	25
Not Notified	31	28	16	19	11	26	20
	50	46	41	39	42	51	45

Of the 11 deaths from other forms, no fewer than 5 cases of Tuberculosis of the Bone, and one of laryngeal complications—conditions which it is reasonable to suppose would receive medical attention for some time prior to death—were not previously notified.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Administration and treatment is in the hands of the County Council. A Clinic in the Borough itself is very necessary. At present the nearest available centre is at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe.

Two cases from outside the Borough, who presented themselves voluntarily to the Medical Officer of Health for advice, were referred thither for treatment.

The number of patients who attended the Clinic, registered as resident in the Borough of Poole, was 60, the same figure as in 1922.

Sex.	Syphilis.			Gonorrhoea.			Diag- nosed as Non- Vene- real.
	Treat- ment complet- ed.	Ceased Attend- ance before comple- tion of treatment.	Still under treat- ment.	Treat- ment complet- ed.	Ceased Attend- ance before comple- tion of treatment.	Still under treat- ment.	
M.	5	1	9	7	3	2	14
F.	1	3	5	—	—	1	6
	6	4	14	7	3	3	20

· Total 57. ·

In addition one man was transferred before completion of treatment for Syphilis ; one man was transferred, the diagnosis not having been established ; and one woman was transferred before completion of treatment for Syphilis.

Scrutiny of the Register of Deaths shows that during the year, 20 deaths can be attributed directly or indirectly to an infection with Venereal Disease.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

This crippling and avoidable disease of infancy has diminished from 21 cases in 1921, and 9 in 1922 to 4 in 1923, in all of which full sight has been preserved.

BOROUGH LABORATORY.

The sphere of gratuitous utility of the Public Health Laboratory includes the Hospitals in the Borough, the Medical Practitioners of the Borough, the School Medical Service, the Maternity and Child Welfare Service and the Food Inspectors.

For reports on material coming from outside the Borough small charges are made.

Charges are also made for special work, such as preparation of vaccines, bacteriological tests of water samples, &c.

The work of the year is shown in the Table below :—

Nose, Throat and Ear Swabs for Diphtheria :							
Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
School Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	177
Medical Practitioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
County Specimens..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
							329
Sputa	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Hairs for Ringworm	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Bacteriological Examinations of Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Cerebro-spinal and other Pathological Fluids	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Pathological Tissues	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Blood Films	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Blood for Detection of Typhoid-Dysentery group :	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Urines	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Examinations of Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Examination of Dejecta	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Venereal Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	24

Preparation of Vaccines	..	..	..	..	..	2
Examination of Oysters	..	..	..	..	..	3
Various	..	..	..	..	..	9
Total						665

Hospitals, Medical Services and Nursing arrangements available for the Borough.

1.—Hospitals and Sanatoria.

Classification	Name	Situation	Accommodation	Provided by.
Tuberculosis	Various	Various	72 for County	County Council
Maternity	Cornelia Hospital	Longfleet	4 beds	Borough Council
Children under 5	Cornelia Hospital	Longfleet	8 cots	Borough Council
Infectious Diseases	Borough Isolation	Upper Parkstone	73 beds & cots	Borough Council
Small Pox, etc.	Baiter Isolation	Poole	20 beds	Borough Council
Children's Convalescent	Swanage Cottage	Swanage	3 for Borough	Royal Red Cross Soc.
Venereal Disease	Royal Victoria.	Boscombe	4 beds	County Council
General	Cornelia Hospital	Longfleet	60 beds	Voluntary effort

2.—Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Classification	Situation	Provided by
Tuberculosis	King Street, Poole	County Council
Maternity & Child Welfare	Council Buildings, Poole.	Borough Council
„ „	Branksome Council Buildings	Borough Council
Maternity & Child Welfare Association, Consultation Centre and School for Mothers	Poole	Voluntary effort subsidised by Borough Council
„ „	Branksome	„ „
„ „	Heatherlands	„ „
„ „	Newtown	„ „
„ „	Longfleet	„ „
Elementary Schools, Minor Ailments	Council Buildings, Poole	Borough Council
„ „	Council Buildings, Branksome	Borough Council
„ Dental Operative Clinic	Council Buildings, Poole	Borough Council
„ Nose and Throat Operative Clinic	Cornelia Hospital	Borough Council
„ Eye Clinic	Cornelia Hospital	Borough Council
„ X-Ray Clinic	Cornelia Hospital	Borough Council
Venereal Diseases	Boscombe	County Council
General Dispensary	Langley Road, Branksome	Voluntary Effort

(3) Professional Nursing in the Home.

General. One District Nurse, for the Parkstone District, is provided by the Parkstone District Nursing Association. One District Nurse, for work in the Poole, Longfleet and Oakdale Districts, provided by the Poole District Nursing Association, is available in the winter months. More nurses are urgently required. These Associations are affiliated to the Dorset County Nursing Association.

Maternity. Seven Certified Midwives are at present practising in the Borough.

One District Nurse is provided by the Poole District Nursing Association for Maternity Work.

(4) **Ambulance Facilities.**

(a) *Infectious Diseases.* A motor ambulance for one stretcher and one sitting case is stationed at the Borough Hospital.

The area covered by this vehicle embraces a considerable portion of the East of the County of Dorset.

(b) *Non-infectious and Accident Cases.* There is no ambulance service for General Hospital purposes.

(5) **Other Institutional Provision.**

Unmarried Mothers. A Home for girls awaiting confinement, and for unmarried mothers with their infants, with four beds and four cots, is situated at "Oak Tree Lodge," Lower Parkstone. This is supported by voluntary effort.

Illegitimate Infants. The Home at "Parkmoor," Bournemouth Road, has now been transferred to a larger house in Commercial Road, capable of boarding 20 infants. It receives an annual grant from Government Funds, and is subject to supervision by the Medical Officer of Health.

Homeless Children. The Dorset Home, in West Street, Poole, with accommodation for 75 girls, is a recognized Industrial School under the Children's Act, 1908. A few local children are at present in the Home, but the majority come from the London County Council area. Girls are retained till the age of 18. The majority ultimately go into domestic service.

HEALTH WEEK, OCTOBER, 1923.

The following is an extract from the Local Press, who are always ready to champion any endeavour to raise the standard of the Public Health of the Borough.

HEALTH WEEK IN POOLE.

Daily Health Addresses to Men, Women and Children.

The activities of what is known as Health Week are now in full swing in Poole, Parkstone and Branksome. On Sunday special reference to the subject was made from many pulpits in the borough, in exhortation of the people to grasp how much it is within their own power to safeguard their own health.

On Sunday morning, Dr. R. J. M. Horne, the Medical Officer of Health, addressed an audience of the Branksome Adult School, Bournemouth Road. He indicated the actual improvements which have resulted since the corresponding Health Week of last year in some aspects of the public health of the borough's 45,000 inhabitants. He was able to point to a remarkable fall in the amount of illness amongst the younger generation; and to a saving in infant life greater in extent than might reasonably have been hoped for, con-

cluding his remarks with some points of advice for the older section of the community.

On Monday, Dr. Horne gave addresses to the assembled scholars of St. Mary's School, South Road School, the Boys' National School and St. James's Girls' School, being supported at the former two schools by representatives from the Committee of Managers. His object in all cases was to point out to the children the great importance for their future of attending now to the remarkably simple rules by which ordinary good health could be maintained.

At one o'clock the Medical Officer of Health was at Messrs. Carter's Encaustic Tile Works, Hamworthy, where his remarks were listened to with deep personal interest by the assembled workers in the recreation room of the works. He took occasion to thank the proprietors for their continued practical sympathy with the progress of health work in the town.

At 3 p.m. Dr. Horne was again addressing an audience, this time the mothers attending the Newtown Centre of the Maternity and Child Welfare Association, to whom he spoke upon the yearly improvements in the saving of infant life ; the dangers of measles, and whooping cough ; the importance of " clean " milk ; and the dangers of " dirty " milk. He was able to punctuate his remarks with the gratifying information that whereas in the three years 1920, 1921 and 1922, 77, 70 and 69 infant lives had been lost, in the present year up to the date of this address, i.e., in over nine months, that loss had been reduced to 31.

On Tuesday the Medical Officer paid visits to Hamworthy and to Oakdale Council Schools, where he repeated his advice to the school children.

At 10.45 a.m. the Kinson Potteries, Ringwood Road, were visited, and with the keen co-operation of Mr. H. S. Carter, the employees listened with an obvious earnestness to the advice the Medical Officer of Health had to offer.

Again, at 12.15 p.m., Dr. Horne was to be found in the workers' meeting room of the Poole Gasworks, repeating his remarks to a willing audience, by permission of the general Manager, Mr. P. G. G. Moon.

At 3 p.m. the Poole and Longfleet Centres of the Maternity and Child Welfare Association were visited at their combined meeting place, the Society of Friends' Hall, Lagland Street, and Dr. Horne gave a repetition of his address to the mothers.

Yesterday (Wednesday) the Medical Officer repeated his programme of the previous days at the Poole Secondary School, St. Peter's School, Court-hill School, Branksome Heath School and Longfleet School.

At 12.15 p.m. he was giving an address at the Bourne Valley Gasworks, again by the consideration of the general manager, Mr. P. G. G. Moon, and supported by the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor J. C. W. Julyan.

To-day (Thursday) and Friday this work of bringing advice home to the people in their own surroundings will be continued, the programme for to-day includes visits to Parkstone Secondary School, St. Aldhelm's School, Martin Road School, Heatherlands School, the Bourne Valley Potteries, with the permission of Messrs. Sharp, Jones and Co. ; the Pineland Laundry, through the kindness of Mr. Newton ; the Heatherlands Centre of the Mater-

nity and Child Welfare Association, and a meeting for mothers under the auspices of St. James's Church, Poole.

To-morrow (Friday) the South Western Potteries, with the co-operation of Messrs. Jennings, and the Branksome Mothers' Centre will be addressed, while the older scholars of all elementary schools in the borough will compete in a prize essay competition on a subject appropriate to the week's endeavours.

Throughout the week there were being thrown on the screen of the cinemas of the borough some terse and telling points with the same main end in view—the public health.

It was intended that Saturday should have been devoted to the welfare of mothers and infants, specially concentrated on a public exhibition of the proved best in all that pertains to the realm of the mother and her child. This exhibition, however, travelling from town to town as it does in accordance with the demand for its services, is being shown in some other part of the country on Saturday.

It has, however, been captured for Saturday, 20th October, when it will be on view under the supervision of a skilled demonstrator, at St. Peter's Parish Hall, Lower Parkstone.

As an effort in the furtherance of public health aims, this week of special publicity—in addition to the references made from the pulpits—has enabled the Medical Officer of the borough to get into direct touch with some 2,000 workers at their work, 500 mothers and 4,500 scholars."

LIST OF TABLES.

TABLE	A.	Vital Statistics, quinquennial.
	„ B.	Deaths from all causes.
	„ C.	Infant Mortality.
	„ D.	Births.
	„ E.	Cesspools.
	„ F.	Housing.
	„ G.	Nuisances and defects
	„ H.	Sanitary Inspection.
	„ I.	Unsound Food.
	„ J.	Food and Drugs.
	„ K.	Cases admitted to Borough Isolation Hospital.
	„ L.	Infectious Diseases

TABLE A.

Vital Statistics, Quinquennial.

Year	Mid-year population	Infantile mortality per 1,000 Births	Per 1,000 of Population.					
			Birth Rate	Marriage Rate	Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate	Cancer Death Rate	Pulmon- ary Tuber- culosis Death Rate
1885	12957	86	39.5		18.7	0.8		
1890	14027	82	26.9		14.6	0.9		
1895	17050	126	29.5		15.1	0.4		
1900	18991	131	27.7		15.3	0.6		1.3
1905	21804	113	26.7		15.7	0.9		.9
1910	34168*	82	26.0	15.4	12.7	0.9		1.3
1915	42800	93	18.7	18.6	13.2	0.6		.8
1920	43400	75	23.6	22.0	10.8	0.3		1.1
1921	43649	73.6	21.8	16.7	11.9	0.36		.9
1922	43250 Q	79.7	19.5	16.3	14.1	0.49		.96
1923	43860 Q	60.0	19.3	17.6	11.9	0.09		1.3
England and Wales, 1923		69.0	19.7		11.6			1.62
								1.02

Q Registrar General's Estimate.

* Borough Enlarged.

TABLE B.

DEATHS.

TOTAL DEATHS Registered in the Borough : 499. Rate 11.4

TRANSFERABLE DEATHS :—(a) of Non-Residents Registered in the Borough : 25.

(b) of Residents not Registered in the Borough : 49.

NETT DEATHS belonging to the Borough : 523. Rate 11.9.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1923.

Causes of Death	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and over.	Total Deaths in Institutions.
All causes : certified	519	49	8	9	12	30	49	109	253	98
uncertified	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
1. Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Measles	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Influenza	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
8. Erysipelas	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	52	—	—	1	1	15	21	11	3	17
10. Tuberculous Meningitis	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	7	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	3
12. Cancer	71	—	—	—	1	2	2	24	42	8
13. Rheumatic Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
14. Meningitis	6	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
15. Organic Heart Disease	63	2	—	1	1	1	5	13	40	4
16. Bronchitis	24	4	1	—	—	—	—	6	13	2
17. Pneumonia	17	1	—	2	—	2	2	5	5	5
18. Other Respiratory Diseases	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	—
19. Diarrhoea and Enteritis	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20. Appendicitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
21. Cirrhosis of Liver	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1
21a. Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Nephritis	13	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	4	3
23. Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Other Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
25. Congenital Debility, etc.	31	30	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
26. Violent Death	20	2	1	1	1	2	3	7	3	6
27. Suicide	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
28. Other Defined Diseases	183	2	1	2	3	4	10	27	134	36
29. Ill-Defined Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	523	51	8	10	12	30	49	109	254	98
Sub-entry included in above figures :—										
Syphilis	20	5	—	—	—	2	2	9	2	—

THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE SAMPLES OF THE
 SUBSTANCE IN THE LABORATORY OF THE
 DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY OF THE
 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY

TABLE OF ANALYTICAL DATA

Sample No.	Weight, g.	Volume, ml.	Concentration, g./ml.	Analysis, %	Remarks
1	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 1
2	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 2
3	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 3
4	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 4
5	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 5
6	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 6
7	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 7
8	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 8
9	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 9
10	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 10
11	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 11
12	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 12
13	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 13
14	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 14
15	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 15
16	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 16
17	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 17
18	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 18
19	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 19
20	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 20
21	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 21
22	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 22
23	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 23
24	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 24
25	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 25
26	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 26
27	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 27
28	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 28
29	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 29
30	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 30
31	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 31
32	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 32
33	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 33
34	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 34
35	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 35
36	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 36
37	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 37
38	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 38
39	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 39
40	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 40
41	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 41
42	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 42
43	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 43
44	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 44
45	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 45
46	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 46
47	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 47
48	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 48
49	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 49
50	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 50
51	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 51
52	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 52
53	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 53
54	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 54
55	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 55
56	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 56
57	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 57
58	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 58
59	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 59
60	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 60
61	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 61
62	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 62
63	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 63
64	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 64
65	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 65
66	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 66
67	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 67
68	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 68
69	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 69
70	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 70
71	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 71
72	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 72
73	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 73
74	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 74
75	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 75
76	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 76
77	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 77
78	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 78
79	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 79
80	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 80
81	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 81
82	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 82
83	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 83
84	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 84
85	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 85
86	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 86
87	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 87
88	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 88
89	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 89
90	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 90
91	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 91
92	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 92
93	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 93
94	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 94
95	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 95
96	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 96
97	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 97
98	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 98
99	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 99
100	0.1000	10.00	0.0100	99.99	Sample 100

TABLE C.

Infant Mortality During 1923.

Causes of Death	Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.									Total Deaths under 1 year
	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Suffocation (overlying)	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	17	2	1	2	22	1	—	1	—	24
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	—	—	1	2	3	3	—	—	8
Other Causes	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	2	7
Total	19	2	1	4	26	10	8	3	4	51

TABLE 1
 THE BOSTON AREA, 1960

Index of Urban Form	1950		1960	Index of Urban Form
	1	2		
1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	2
3	1	1	1	3
4	1	1	1	4
5	1	1	1	5
6	1	1	1	6
7	1	1	1	7
8	1	1	1	8
9	1	1	1	9
10	1	1	1	10
11	1	1	1	11
12	1	1	1	12
13	1	1	1	13
14	1	1	1	14
15	1	1	1	15
16	1	1	1	16
17	1	1	1	17
18	1	1	1	18
19	1	1	1	19
20	1	1	1	20
21	1	1	1	21
22	1	1	1	22
23	1	1	1	23
24	1	1	1	24
25	1	1	1	25
26	1	1	1	26
27	1	1	1	27
28	1	1	1	28
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45	1	1	1	45
46	1	1	1	46
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91	1	1	1	91
92	1	1	1	92
93	1	1	1	93
94	1	1	1	94
95	1	1	1	95
96	1	1	1	96
97	1	1	1	97
98	1	1	1	98
99	1	1	1	99
100	1	1	1	100

TABLE D.

BIRTHS.

Births : Uncorrected Number 845. Nett Number 845, Rate : 19.3 per 1,000 of Population.

	Notified By			Not Notified	Total	Stillborn.	
	Doctors	Midwives	Parents			Doctors	Midwives
Legitimate { Male Female	172	210	33	1	416	12	8
	166	206	29	—	401	5	11
Illegitimate { Male Female	4	13	—	—	17	—	—
	4	6	—	1	11	—	—
Total { Male Female	176	223	33	1	433	12	8
	170	212	29	1	412	5	11
Grand Total	346	435	62	2	845	17	19

1871

1872

1873

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TABLE E.

Cesspools Emptied during 1923.

Place.	No. of Cesspools	No. of times emptied	No. of Loads removed
Alcester Road	2	2	3
Alder Road	11	27	33½
Beaconsfield Road	3	34	60¼
Bridgewater Road	3	28	43
Brook Road	2	12	7½
Canford Cliffs	4	15	44¾
Cecil Road	6	28	36½
Cornelia Crescent	7	22	31½
Curtis Road	6	24	31½
Fancy Road	5	25	67
Guest Avenue	6	8	16¼
Gordon Road	2	14	29
Hamworthy	87	443	925½
Jubilee Road	2	14	45¾
Kinson Crescent	7	54	74
Lilliput	5	11	20
Limekiln Road	9	71	136¼
New Road	7	67	148¾
Old Warcham Road	20	97	188
Ringwood Road	28	242	467¾
Rossmore	6	35	49¾
Sandbanks	97	311	658
Seldown	8	264	324¼
Stanley Green	14	48	92¼
Victoria Crescent	7	42	101¾
Wallisdown	17	53	141¼
Winston Avenue	20	68	164
Various	20	87	134
Total	411	2146	4075

Note :—In addition to the above there are 182 pail closets, the contents of which were emptied on 9,086 occasions, or 50 times in the year.

TABLE F.

Housing.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	227
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919 or 1923	
(i) By the Local Authority (under erection, or to be erected)	80
(ii) By other bodies of persons (under erection, or to be erected)	133

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection.

(1). Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	197
(2). Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	9
(3). Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	9
(4). Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	149

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	174
---	-----

3. Action Under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1919.*

(1). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	9
(2). Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :	
(a) By owners	6
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
(3). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	3

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	13
(2). Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :	
(a) By Owners	12
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—

C. *Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909*

(1). Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	6
(2). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
(3). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	—
(4). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(5). Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

9 JULY

TABLE G.

Work of Inspectors Regarding Nuisances and Defects.

Nature of Nuisance.	Mr. Ramsden.	Mr. Wheeler.
Premises requiring repair	84	122
„ „ cleansing and limewashing		54
Drains choked	52	57
„ otherwise defective		27
Defective W.C. fittings	44	32
„ yard surfaces		9
„ eaves and downspouts		35
„ manure receptacles		2
„ sinks		21
„ urinals		—
Animals improperly kept	1	2
Offensive accumulations	—	38
Other nuisances and defects	41	68
Total Nuisances and Defects discovered		689

TABLE 1

Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the data presented in Table 1

Source of variation	D.F.	Mean square	F-value	Probability > F
Between groups	1	10.00	1.00	0.3183
Within groups	19	1.00		
Total	20			

TABLE H.

Work done by Sanitary Inspectors during 1923.

Nature of Work.	Mr. Ramsden.	Mr. Wheeler.
Total No. of visits to Premises	1350	3520
No. of houses visited <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	14	7
„ visits to such houses	31	10
„ houses disinfected after Infectious Diseases	34	7
„ „ (including schools) disinfected after other Diseases	7	51
House drains, smoke tested	93	95
„ water tested	134	104
Inspection of Factories and Workshops		70
„ Greengrocers Shops		33
„ Fishmongers Shops		40
„ Picture Houses		4
„ Ice Cream Shops	294	—
„ Schools		18
„ Butchers' Shops		331
„ Bakehouses		24
„ Common Lodging Houses	6	57
„ Houses let in Lodgings	—	22
„ Urinals	—	—
„ Fish Market	—	8
„ Dairies and Milkshops		57
„ Cowsheds	30	8
„ Slaughterhouses	135	154
„ Work in progress	—	324

• 1. 无值或空

TABLE I.

Amount of Unsound Food Destroyed.

	1920	1921	1922	1923
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Beef	12332½	5379	3063	1049
Pork	1313	2019	575	—
Mutton	358½	195	36	—
Fish	4294	3698	6843	3315
Fruit	36	336	56	100
Potatoes	2287	—	—	—
Eggs	—	74	—	—
Tomatoes	10	—	—	—
Condensed Milk	35	—	—	—
Butter	82½	—	—	—
Whelks	—	130	—	—
Various	158	95	28	—

TABLE J.

Work Done under the Food and Drugs Acts.

	Samples.						
	Formal	Informal	Total.	Genuine	Adultera- ated.	Vendor cautioned	Vendor prosecuted
Milk	50	36	86	79	7	6	1
Skimmed Milk	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter	9	—	9	9	—	—	—
Margarine	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lard	8	—	8	7	1*	—	—
Dripping	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Total	70	37	107	99	8	6	1

* Action Dropped owing to Technical Clerical Error.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
y	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
z	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

These tables supply the following results:

TABLE I

TABLE K.

Cases Admitted to Alderney Isolation Hospital during the Year.

	Admitted from Borough	Admitted from other Districts	Died during the year	Total number of cases admitted	Average duration in hospital
Scarlet Fever Admitted as S.F. but proving to be otherwise	8	30	—	38	38 days
Diphtheria Admitted as Diph- theria but prov- ing to be otherwise	3	1	—	4	22 „
Ophthalmia Neona- torum	5	5	—	10	42 „
Puerperal Fever	1	2	—	3	13 „
Typhoid Fever	1	—	—	1	35 „
	4	—	—	4	16 „
	1	2	—	3	47 „
Total	23	40	—	63	—

TABLE II.

Comparison of the results of the different methods of determining the rate of reaction.

Time (min)	Rate of reaction (mole/l. sec)	Rate of reaction (mole/l. sec)	Rate of reaction (mole/l. sec)	Rate of reaction (mole/l. sec)
0	0	0	0	0
10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
20	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
30	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
40	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
50	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
60	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
70	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
80	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
90	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
100	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

TABLE L.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified During the Year 1928.

Notifiable Diseases.	Number of Cases Notified.									Total Cases Notified in each Locality.					Total cases Removed to Hospital
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								St. James'	Longfleet	Hamworthy	Branksome	Parkstone	
		Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	15 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	Ages not known						
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera, Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	6	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	6
Erysipelas	12	2	—	—	2	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	7	1	—
Scarlet Fever	9	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	4	—	11
Typhus Fever, " Trench " Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	78	—	2	8	15	36	12	2	3	13	9	3	33	20	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	12	—	2	4	1	4	1	—	—	2	2	—	6	2	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular Meningitis	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Chicken Pox	270	4	81	172	5	3	1	—	4	112	8	2	120	28	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Influenzal Pneumonia	12	—	3	2	1	4	2	—	—	2	4	—	5	1	—
Dysentery, Amœbic and Bacillary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	416	13	90	199	26	52	22	4	10	135	28	7	187	59	23

TABLE I

Summary of the results of the investigation of the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of the reaction

Concentration of the solution, g/l.	Rate of the reaction, g/l. per hour		Concentration of the solution, g/l.	Rate of the reaction, g/l. per hour	
	0.1 M	0.2 M		0.1 M	0.2 M
0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8
0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0
0.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.2
0.7	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.4
0.8	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.6
0.9	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.8
1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
1.1	1.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	2.2
1.2	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.2	2.4
1.3	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.6
1.4	1.4	2.8	1.4	1.4	2.8
1.5	1.5	3.0	1.5	1.5	3.0
1.6	1.6	3.2	1.6	1.6	3.2
1.7	1.7	3.4	1.7	1.7	3.4
1.8	1.8	3.6	1.8	1.8	3.6
1.9	1.9	3.8	1.9	1.9	3.8
2.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	4.0
2.1	2.1	4.2	2.1	2.1	4.2
2.2	2.2	4.4	2.2	2.2	4.4
2.3	2.3	4.6	2.3	2.3	4.6
2.4	2.4	4.8	2.4	2.4	4.8
2.5	2.5	5.0	2.5	2.5	5.0
2.6	2.6	5.2	2.6	2.6	5.2
2.7	2.7	5.4	2.7	2.7	5.4
2.8	2.8	5.6	2.8	2.8	5.6
2.9	2.9	5.8	2.9	2.9	5.8
3.0	3.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	6.0
3.1	3.1	6.2	3.1	3.1	6.2
3.2	3.2	6.4	3.2	3.2	6.4
3.3	3.3	6.6	3.3	3.3	6.6
3.4	3.4	6.8	3.4	3.4	6.8
3.5	3.5	7.0	3.5	3.5	7.0
3.6	3.6	7.2	3.6	3.6	7.2
3.7	3.7	7.4	3.7	3.7	7.4
3.8	3.8	7.6	3.8	3.8	7.6
3.9	3.9	7.8	3.9	3.9	7.8
4.0	4.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	8.0
4.1	4.1	8.2	4.1	4.1	8.2
4.2	4.2	8.4	4.2	4.2	8.4
4.3	4.3	8.6	4.3	4.3	8.6
4.4	4.4	8.8	4.4	4.4	8.8
4.5	4.5	9.0	4.5	4.5	9.0
4.6	4.6	9.2	4.6	4.6	9.2
4.7	4.7	9.4	4.7	4.7	9.4
4.8	4.8	9.6	4.8	4.8	9.6
4.9	4.9	9.8	4.9	4.9	9.8
5.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	10.0
5.1	5.1	10.2	5.1	5.1	10.2
5.2	5.2	10.4	5.2	5.2	10.4
5.3	5.3	10.6	5.3	5.3	10.6
5.4	5.4	10.8	5.4	5.4	10.8
5.5	5.5	11.0	5.5	5.5	11.0
5.6	5.6	11.2	5.6	5.6	11.2
5.7	5.7	11.4	5.7	5.7	11.4
5.8	5.8	11.6	5.8	5.8	11.6
5.9	5.9	11.8	5.9	5.9	11.8
6.0	6.0	12.0	6.0	6.0	12.0
6.1	6.1	12.2	6.1	6.1	12.2
6.2	6.2	12.4	6.2	6.2	12.4
6.3	6.3	12.6	6.3	6.3	12.6
6.4	6.4	12.8	6.4	6.4	12.8
6.5	6.5	13.0	6.5	6.5	13.0
6.6	6.6	13.2	6.6	6.6	13.2
6.7	6.7	13.4	6.7	6.7	13.4
6.8	6.8	13.6	6.8	6.8	13.6
6.9	6.9	13.8	6.9	6.9	13.8
7.0	7.0	14.0	7.0	7.0	14.0
7.1	7.1	14.2	7.1	7.1	14.2
7.2	7.2	14.4	7.2	7.2	14.4
7.3	7.3	14.6	7.3	7.3	14.6
7.4	7.4	14.8	7.4	7.4	14.8
7.5	7.5	15.0	7.5	7.5	15.0
7.6	7.6	15.2	7.6	7.6	15.2
7.7	7.7	15.4	7.7	7.7	15.4
7.8	7.8	15.6	7.8	7.8	15.6
7.9	7.9	15.8	7.9	7.9	15.8
8.0	8.0	16.0	8.0	8.0	16.0
8.1	8.1	16.2	8.1	8.1	16.2
8.2	8.2	16.4	8.2	8.2	16.4
8.3	8.3	16.6	8.3	8.3	16.6
8.4	8.4	16.8	8.4	8.4	16.8
8.5	8.5	17.0	8.5	8.5	17.0
8.6	8.6	17.2	8.6	8.6	17.2
8.7	8.7	17.4	8.7	8.7	17.4
8.8	8.8	17.6	8.8	8.8	17.6
8.9	8.9	17.8	8.9	8.9	17.8
9.0	9.0	18.0	9.0	9.0	18.0
9.1	9.1	18.2	9.1	9.1	18.2
9.2	9.2	18.4	9.2	9.2	18.4
9.3	9.3	18.6	9.3	9.3	18.6
9.4	9.4	18.8	9.4	9.4	18.8
9.5	9.5	19.0	9.5	9.5	19.0
9.6	9.6	19.2	9.6	9.6	19.2
9.7	9.7	19.4	9.7	9.7	19.4
9.8	9.8	19.6	9.8	9.8	19.6
9.9	9.9	19.8	9.9	9.9	19.8
10.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	20.0

PART II.



Port Sanitation.

PORT MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Port of Poole includes the landward area of waters enclosed by a line joining St. Alban's Head and Hengistbury Head.

The Medical Officer of Health for the Borough is also Port Medical Officer, and is assisted by Mr. P. W. Wheeler, Sanitary Inspector, who is Inspector of Nuisances to the Port. Close co-operation exists between the offices of H.M. Customs, the Harbour Master and the Medical Officer's Department.

The total tonnage of incoming traffic for the year (see Form A. appended) shows for vessels coming from abroad an increase of approximately 39 per cent., and for Coastal vessels 8.6 per cent. The Coastal traffic includes pleasure steamers.

The average tonnage of vessels from foreign countries was in 1921, 111 tons, in 1922, 142 tons, and in 1923, 176 tons.

The corresponding average tonnage for Coastwise vessels has been 201, 165 and 167 respectively.

The bulk of the traffic was with the Channel Islands, France, Belgium, Baltic Ports, Italy and all British Coast ports.

Many of the vessels are regular traders with the Port and enter the Harbour several times during the year.

No vessels have arrived during the year from any suspected or infected port.

One case of Venereal infection reported voluntarily to the Medical Officer for advice and was referred to the proper Centre for treatment.

Sanitary defects were found on board 6 vessels. In all cases the defects were remedied after verbal notice.

All ships visiting the Port were clear of rats when inspected.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALL POX, Etc.

Facilities for preventing the spread of infectious disease from on board ship and for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings are provided at Alderney and Baiter Isolation Hospitals of the Borough, the former of which is also the disinfecting and disinfestation station. A motor ambulance kept at Alderney Hospital is available for transport purposes.

These arrangements are sufficient to cope with ordinary contingencies.

POOLE OYSTER FISHERIES.

30th

Sc fish The Harbour is closed for Oyster fishing from 15th May to 3rd August each year.

The condition of the Oysters in the Harbour which is referred to in the following extracts from the Report of the Chief Fishery Officer of the Southern Sea Fisheries District Association, has interfered with the successful marketing of oysters relaid at Shipstal Point, and the trade has been virtually at a standstill during the year.

Report dated 28th March, 1923.

"Relayings of oysters dredged from the Harbour have been affected at Shipstal. After being there for a period of 14 days they were found upon examination to be in good condition bacteriologically.

Throughout the Harbour I have observed that the oysters are manifesting a peculiar appearance owing to the mantle having assumed a green tint. From information I have obtained, I understand that this condition is not detrimental either to the oysters, or to persons eating them, though possibly it is calculated to induce a certain amount of prejudice which may have a detrimental effect upon the sale of the oysters. This tint in the oysters was observed in the years 1911, 1912 and 1913, when I reported to the Committee that the oysters at those times had assumed the condition known as "green beard." I then mentioned in my report that the peculiar colouring had been ascertained by analysis to be probably of vegetable origin and harmless to health, and I also pointed out that oysters in that condition had been relaid in other grounds, and after the expiration of a period of twenty-eight days they were found to have entirely rid themselves of the peculiar colouring and to have improved in general condition."

Report dated 19th September, 1923.

"The spatting of oysters has been much later this year than usual, which circumstance is attributed to the cold weather in the early part of the summer. The spatting has, however, been very good."

Report dated 12th December, 1923.

"Only three licences have up to the present time been issued for the purpose of dredging for oysters in Poole Harbour, and only a few oysters have been taken and relaid at Shipstal."

FORM A.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT SANITARY DISTRICT
DURING THE YEAR 1923.

	No.	Tonnage	Number Inspected.		No. reported to be defective	No. of Orders Issued
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspect- or		
Foreign { Steamers & Motors	194	37542	9	72	1	1
Foreign { Sailing	46	4715	—	24	—	—
Foreign { Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign	240	42257	9	96	1	1
Coast- wise { Steamers & Motors	716	131555	—	193	4	4
Coast- wise { Sailing	131	9885	—	43	1	1
Coast- wise { Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise	847	141440	—	236	5	5
Total Foreign and Coast- wise	1087	183697	9	332	6	6

PART III.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1923.

A full description of the Organisation, Scope and Aims of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Borough, which has developed under your deliberations, was given in the Annual Report for 1921 (pages 29-33).

While no new outstanding change has developed during the year, I am glad to be able to submit a report which shows definite progress and tangible results.

The wastage of infant life has been considerably reduced, the saving in this respect being relatively much greater than that effected for the Country as a whole, and forming a record which will call for strenuous effort if it is to be improved in future years.

The danger of permanent harm to the sight through infection of the eyes at birth is also rapidly diminishing, the number of cases being 21, 9 and 4 respectively for the last three years.

With regard to the Scheme for the provision of Milk, it has been found on examination that during the last three years the amount issued has run closely paralld to the amount of unemployment in the Borough.

Of the 51 deaths in infant life during the year, no fewer than 36 can be definitely attributed to ante-natal causes, that is causes affecting the mother's health before the birth of the child. Only thirteen of the deaths could be ascribed to the ordinary illnesses to which infant life is specially liable. The great importance of developing the ante-natal side of preventive Public Health work in Maternal Welfare therefore comes forcibly home to us.

I wish to thank all associated with me, directly or indirectly, for their continued assistance and support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. J. MAULE HORNE.

Poole, February, 1924.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The total loss of infant life amounted in 1923 to 51, compared with 69 in the previous year. This gives a rate of 60.0 deaths out of each 1,000 births, the corresponding rate in 1922 being 79.7. For England and Wales as a whole, the rate has dropped from 77 to 69.

Analysis of Table I., which enumerates the causes of death in infants for the year, as certified by the Medical attendant in each case, discloses the alarming fact that 36 out of the total 51 deaths were directly or indirectly due to some ante-natal cause affecting the mother, which prevented these children entering the world with a fair chance to survive. A further 2 lost their lives through suffocation due to being overlain. Overcrowding of the home cannot be blamed for either of these deaths, and they were very rightly the subject of Coroner's Inquest.

There were 845 live births, of which 28 were illegitimate. Deaths among the latter represented a rate of 250 deaths per 1,000 births.

There were also 36 stillbirths not included in the above figures, and these have to be added to the toll of infant life sacrificed to abnormal ante-natal maternal conditions. So that altogether 72 potential lives were lost on this account.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Two mothers were notified during the year as having died from complications of childbirth.

There were no deaths from Puerperal Fever proper, although four cases were treated at the Borough Isolation Hospital. This is a result upon which the Hospital can be congratulated.

WORK DONE UNDER THE BOROUGH SCHEME.

The Medical Officer of Health, and the Health Visitors, three of whom possess the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, have carried out the following work during the year.

(1) *Home Visiting.* The Health Visitors, and the Medical Officer, where considered necessary, have paid 9,024 visits to homes, and have given ante-natal advice to expectant mothers on 283 occasions.

1,956 infants and young children were found to be making satisfactory progress, 214 were in moderate condition only, 26 were not thriving and 62 died.

(2) *Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics*, held at the Poole Clinic, Municipal Buildings, on Mondays at 4 p.m., and on Thursdays at 11 a.m., and at the Branksome Council Buildings Clinic on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 p.m.

The Medical Officer attends personally all Clinics. At these, advice, and where advisable, treatment, have been given to 194 expectant or nursing mothers, who made 696 visits to the Clinics ; to mothers on behalf of their infants in 421 individual cases, who made 1,999 Clinic visits. The total attendance was an increase of 269 on the previous year.

The conditions dealt with amongst the infants were as follows :

Developmental	42
Circulatory	9
Respiratory	76
Alimentary	198
Genito-Urinary	7
Ears	20
Mental	6
Bones and Joints	2
Skin	121
Eyes	23
Glandular	22
Infectious	4
Miscellaneous	14
In Good Health	65
<hr/>	
Total	605
<hr/>	

(3) *Issues of Milk and Dried Milk*. In certain cases and under close supervision dried milk is sold at cost price for use of infants where for definite reasons the mother's milk is not available, or where seasonal conditions render ordinary cow's milk undesirable. This part of the scheme is self-supporting, but no profit accrues.

Cow's milk at reduced rates or free issues of cow's milk are allowed—in all cases to the amount of one pint per individual per day—where the household income does not exceed a sliding scale approved of by the Ministry of Health. It has been granted, usually in four-weekly periods and renewable, in 154 cases, as against 182 cases in 1922 and 241 cases in 1921.

In 80 cases the issues were to those expecting to become mothers

within three months, or to mothers nursing their infants whose breast milk showed signs of insufficiency.

In 59 cases the milk was issued for the direct benefit of the infant, where for an ascertained reason the mother's milk was not available or suitable.

15 cases were infants in their second year, where home conditions were handicapping the child.

(4) *Hospital Service for Maternity and its Complications.* Accommodation is provided at Cornelia General Hospital, and at the Borough Isolation Hospital (for Puerperal cases).

In 1923, 21 cases in all were admitted, with 1 death. Sixteen of these were cases of emergency or anticipated complication. Among them were 4 cases of Puerperal Fever, of whom 3 were discharged well, and a fourth was transferred convalescent for surgical treatment. Particulars are to be found in Table I.

In 1922, 19 cases were dealt with.

Under this part of the Scheme £52 10s. was recovered from the patients during the year.

(5) *Hospital Treatment under Child Welfare Scheme.* Eleven infants and young children have received attention as in-patients, 10 at Cornelia Hospital, and one at the Borough Isolation Hospital. One out-patient case was also treated. Contributions from parents amounted to £1. Details are to be found in Table II.

(6) *Boarded-Out Children.* Supervision of these is carried out by this Department, by arrangement with the Board of Guardians. The Health Visitors, in their capacity as Infant Care Protection Officers, have had supervision under the Medical Officer, of 77 Boarded-Out Children. 384 visits have been paid to these. 62 were found to be progressing well under healthy conditions, 12 were in moderate condition, two were not thriving, of whom one was being kept in such an undesirable way that it had to be removed, and one died of Tubercular Meningitis.

VOLUNTARY WORK.

(1) *The Borough of Poole Maternity and Child Welfare Association.* The workers of this Association, which is subsidised by the Borough, and is under the guidance of the Medical Officer and the Health Visitors, continue to give most valuable support to the aims of the Municipal Scheme.

Drs. Hutton, Peake, Fiske and Nicol have held 105 medical consultation clinics, at which 2,972 attendances were made by

those of the 380 infants requiring advice. 333 mothers made 5,751 attendances at the 5 centres, where 101 Health lectures were given, amongst the other activities of the Association. In the Toddlers' Nurseries there were 5,284 attendances. The Superintendent paid 1,306 visits to homes.

(2) *Massage and Orthopaedics.* The offer of voluntary services by Miss Van Goethem, who is a trained Masseuse, has been gladly accepted. Miss Van Goethem has rented and equipped a small Centre, and with the co-operation of the Medical Officer has since December been giving the benefits of her Wartime experience to such children from the Council Clinics as he considers may benefit by this form of treatment.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

A Home for girls awaiting confinement and for unmarried mothers with their infants, with 4 beds and 4 cots, is maintained by voluntary help at "Oak Tree Lodge," Parkstone.

ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS.

"Fairholme," Commercial Road, Parkstone, is a Home for 20 infants, receiving an annual grant from Government funds, and subject to the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. During the year, 20 infants under 1 year, and 1 over 1 year, have found here a temporary home, while their mothers earned their living and assisted in the maintenance of their children.

OPHTHALMIA OF THE NEW-BORN.

The reduction in the incidence of this damaging infection continues. In 1921, there were 21 cases, in 1922 there were 9 cases. In 1923, there were 5 cases, of which one was detected on its arrival in the town to be boarded out, and was sent back on the diagnosis being made to its native town and there treated. Thus there were only four cases really occurring in the Borough.

The results were in all cases satisfactory, as shown below :

Treated.		Result.		
At Home.	In Hospital	Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.
4	—	4	—	—
—	1	1	—	—

HEALTH WEEK AND BABY WEEK.

These were again combined into one effort, the lines of activity being described in the Public Health Section of this Report :

TABLE I.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE, 1923.

MATERNITY.

Particulars of Cases admitted to Cornelia and Borough Isolation Hospitals.

No. of Cases	Nature of Case.	No. of Deliv- eries.	Deaths.						Abor- tions
			Mat- ernal	Infantile		Stillbirths			
				M.	F.	M.	F.		
7	Contracted Pelvis	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Antepartum Haemor- rhage.								
3	Placenta Praevia.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
4	Puerperal Septicaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	Premature Labour.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	Pelvic Operative	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Complications	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	Accommodation.								
21		15	1	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE II.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE, 1923.
CHILD WELFARE.

Particulars of cases treated at Cornelia and Borough Isolation Hospitals.

Provisional Diagnosis.	Discharged			Re-main- ing in Hos- pital	Died.	Total
	In good health	Impr'v'd	No Improve- ment.			
Marasmus	—	—	—	1	1	2
Rickets	—	—	—	2	—	2
Cellulitis.	1	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho-Pneumonia.	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia.	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hydrocephalus.	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity.	1	—	—	—	—	1
Observation Colitis.	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tonsils and Adenoid Growth.	—	1	—	—	—	1
Phimosis.	1 (a)	—	—	—	—	1
	6	2	—	3	1	12

(a) Out-Patient.

PART IV.



School Medical Service.

PREFACE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the School Medical Service of the Borough for the year 1923.

The year has been a healthy and successful one, and the operation of the Council's schemes for the advancement of the standard of school physical efficiency has resulted in a record percentage of attendance throughout the year, of 91.0.

To all who have assisted in the work, whether in Committee, in the Schools, in Clinic or in Office, I tender my thanks.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. J. MAULE HORNE.

February, 1924.

School Medical Officer.

PRELIMINARY.

There are in the Borough fifteen Elementary Schools, with a total of 34 Departments. The accommodation is for 6,553 children, and there were 6,217 names on the Registers at the end of the year, as compared with 6,138 in 1922.

The fact that the School Medical Officer is at the same time Medical Officer of Health, in charge of the Borough's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, and Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospitals, admits of a unification of control, a continuity of effort, and a possibility of "following up," which becomes more difficult of achievement in a community of larger numbers.

A School Medical Service is firstly preventive, secondly advisory and thirdly curative. In its preventive aspect, its function is to keep healthy school children well, and to safeguard them where possible from unhealthy contact. In its advisory aspect, its function is to detect incipient or unknown ill-health in the school child, and to direct it to its proper curative guide, the family Doctor. The curative aspect takes shape in two forms—(a) to deal with such minor ailments as do not in themselves demand a Doctor's services, but which, if left uncontrolled, may ultimately become more serious, to the detriment of educational progress, and (b) to organise a scheme of treatment for crippling defects of a more specialised nature, which, though requiring expenditure prohibitive in many individual cases, yet when so organised can be economically brought within reach of all whose health would benefit by its application.

As being special in nature, the defects require specialised treatment, hence the co-operation in the Scheme of the services of the local specialists in each sphere—the Eye, the Nose and Throat, the X-Ray and the Dental Specialist.

To carry the service into effect in as complete a manner as possible, the work is sub-divided into :—

- (1) Routine and Special Inspections by the School Medical Officer, the School Nurse and clerical assistance.
- (2) Class-by-class Inspections by School Nurses.
- (3) Clinics for advice and treatment.
- (4) Following-up.

Medical Inspections. To systematise this work, all children at entrance and at fixed age periods in their curriculum are thoroughly examined. Parents are in all cases invited to be present. Children who are found to have some definite defect or defects are scheduled as "specials" for re-examination every three months, unless in

the meantime the defects which can be so corrected have been attended to either by the parents' arrangements with the family Doctor, or by means of the School Clinic system in operation.

These medical inspections apply at present to Elementary Schools only.

Class-by-Class Inspections. The School Nurses visit Schools periodically for the purpose of making rapid surveys of general scope, such as personal cleanliness, to detect undesirable, contagious or possibly infectious conditions, and to act generally in co-operation with the School staff in preserving the general health tone of the Schools.

Clinics. Facilities for advice and treatment are provided as follows :—

(a) *Minor Ailment Clinics.* Poole, Council Buildings. Each School day at 9-30 a.m.

Branksome, Council Buildings. Tuesdays and Fridays at 2-30 p.m.

Newtown, Branksome Heath School, annexe. Every School day at 9 a.m.

Every child sent to the Clinic by General Practitioner, by School Head, by School Nurse, by School Attendance Officer, or by Parent, is seen by the School Medical Officer, who determines whether each is a suitable case for Clinic treatment, and if so, arranges for treatment accordingly. If the defect is of a special nature calling for the services of a specialist, the child in course receives attention at one of the following operative Clinics :—

(b) *Dental Clinic.* Poole Council Buildings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 2 p.m.

(c) *Eye Clinic.* Cornelia Hospital, each Tuesday and Friday morning, at 10-45 a.m.

(d) *Nose and Throat Clinic.* Cornelia Hospital, each Wednesday morning at 10-30 a.m.

(e) *X-Ray Clinic for Treatment of Ringworm.* Cornelia Hospital, each Monday afternoon at 4-30 p.m.

For the abnormal child—the dull and backward, the deaf, the blind or partially blind, the cripple and the mentally defective—the aim is to arrange in suitable cases for admission to a special class, school, or institution, where the child's disability may present the minimum of disadvantage to himself and those around him, and offer the best chance of progress.

Following-up. This is one of the most important and necessary parts of the work.

At the periodical medical inspection in School, certain children, whom for a special reason it is desirable to see again, are distinguished as "specials." These re-appear at the next three-monthly inspection. The reason may be that the mother has expressed her desire to have the teeth, eyes, throat or other defect which has been pointed out to her attended to under her own arrangements, or the defect seen may give indication of being of a temporary nature. Or again, the condition may be one that a few visits and advice from the School Nurse can rectify.

Unaccountable absences from School are followed up by the School Attendance Officers. Many of these absentees are subsequently referred to the Clinics.

GENERAL REVIEW OF SCHOOL MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

During the year, 534 Entrants, 298 Intermediates, and 525 Leavers were examined by the School Medical Officer—a total of 1,357, as compared with 1,634 in 1922.

In addition, 4,033 special School and Clinic inspections were made, with 12,434 subsequent re-inspections—a total of 17,824, as compared with 12,899 in 1922.

5,390 individual children thus passed through the Medical Officer's hands, an increase of 275.

Apart from this, the School Nurses paid 298 "rapid inspection" visits to Schools, covering in these inspections 43,082 children, and passing on to the Clinics for necessary advice or treatment 647 of the children seen.

155 visits were made to the homes of school children in connection with outbreaks of infectious diseases.

In the work of "following-up," visits to the home were made as follows :—

For Uncleanliness	144
Diseases of Skin	99
Diseases of Eye	13
Diseases of Ear	26
Diseases of Nose and Throat	16
Dental Defects	76
Other Conditions	232

Clothing and Footwear. Of 1,357 children examined, 12 were found definitely unsatisfactory in this respect.

Nutrition. 35 of the 1,357 children could be described as below par to such an extent as to render the way easy for chronic or permanent ill-health. The proportion remains as it has been for the previous two years.

Unemployment and food of poor nutritive value are in the main responsible.

Uncleanliness. 112 of the 1,357 children were found to have numerous nits of the head-louse in their hair. 114 had prominent marks of the bites of fleas.

In many, both conditions were present, but the figures show a welcome improvement on previous years, the improvement amounting to 31 per cent.

Teeth. The remodelled service, transferred from Cornelia Hospital to the School Clinic, has now been in force for three years.

The figures given below are the results of the School Medical Officer's Inspection, not of the Dental Specialists, and are given to show the general trend of the results.

	1920	1921	1922	1923
All Teeth Sound	36	39.5	44.5	42.1
1-3 Defective	51	40.5	35.3	38.8
4 or more Defective	13	20.0	20.2	19.1

The round 20 per cent. at the bottom of the scale can be described as the "irreconcilables," who are likely to remain in spite of advice and teaching.

Skin. Amongst the 1,357 children examined, one had Ring-worm of the Hair, 5 had Impetigo, and there were 11 other unhealthy conditions of the Skin.

This represents a continued improvement in general cleanliness, there being 37 instances in the previous year amongst 1,634 children.

Eyes. 173 of the 1,357 had defective vision, and 8 were found with Squint. The reduction noticed in the previous year was due to the greater proportion of young children examined.

Consequently the proportion of weak-sighted children found is higher this year, and compares with 115 in 1922.

Ears. 15 of the 1,357 children had some degree of deafness, with the history in almost all cases of previous discharging ears. In 18 cases Otorrhoea existed at the time of the examination.

Nose and Throat. 259 of the 1,357 children showed unhealthy tonsils. In 4 cases, definite adenoid growths also existed.

This is a reduction of 15 per cent. compared with the previous two years.

Enlarged Glands in Neck. 166 children were found at the examinations to have glands which were then or had lately been reacting to some unhealthy condition of the Scalp, Ears, Throat or Teeth. The percentage is slightly higher than in 1921 or 1922, but not such as to call for special reference.

Defective Speech. 11 cases of Stammering, all of mild degree, were found.

Heart and Circulation. 12 of the 1,357 children suffered from a heart organically defective, mostly the result of the inroads of acute rheumatism. In 21 others, invalidity existed of a functional nature, that is, due to an impoverished blood supply.

The proportion is paralled with the previous year's figures.

Lungs. 47 children were subject to recurrent Bronchitis. 7 were found to be definitely Tubercular, and a further 16 could be described as "pretubercular," and suitable for an Open-Air School.

These figures are slightly higher than in 1922.

Vaccination. Efficient vaccination is taken as being achieved by 3 or more marks. In 1923 :—

of 548 children under 8, 12.2% were found efficiently vaccinated, 81.0% entirely unvaccinated.

of 322 children of 8-9, 14.6% were found efficiently vaccinated, 78.8% entirely unvaccinated.

of 543 children of 12-14, 22.3% were found efficiently vaccinated, 68.0% entirely unvaccinated.

Attendance of Parents. The parents of all children to be examined are requested to attend at the Inspections, so that, in case of abnormal conditions, an accurate history of the defect can be ascertained, and suitable advice given.

In the case of children undergoing their first examination at the hands of the Medical Officer, a Parent or Guardian was present in 58.6 per cent. of the whole. This is a fresh increase on previous years, and reflects the greatly increased interest taken by the parents in this work for the maintenance of the health of childhood.

Attendance of Parent or Guardian.

	1921.	1922	1923.
Entrants (5-7 years)	41	56	58.6
Intermediates (8-9 years)	19.7	30	42.6
Leavers (12-13 years)	10.4	19	21.7

MINOR TREATMENT AND OPERATIVE CLINICS.

Record of Work Done.

Uncleanliness of Head, in the form of nits or vermin, was dealt with in the case of 149 children. This is an undesirable increase on the previous year, but the standard required has also been raised.

Exclusion from School, with consequent loss of grant, required to be enforced in 57 cases.

Skin Conditions. Ringworm of the Hair was detected in 28 children, a welcome reduction on the 75 of 1922. 7 of these 28 cases were subjected to X-Ray Treatment at Cornelia Hospital under the Scheme.

Ringworm of the Body also continues to diminish, there being 44 cases as against 54.

Scabies or Itch. This distressing contagious complaint, associated as all verminous complaints originally are, with want of cleanliness, was found in 40 children, a reduction of 26 on 1922. This is another definite step towards stamping out the condition.

Impetigo and Septic Bruises and Sores. 839 cases were treated. This is a slight increase on the figure for the previous year. To a certain extent the increase is due to the welcome zeal shown—in great part on the part of the School staffs—in getting the condition taken in hand in time to prevent spread. Many of the cases treated were in themselves trivial at the moment. But this is action which is to be encouraged.

Nose and Throat. 119 children with unhealthy Tonsils and Adenoid growths were dealt with through the School Clinic. The proportion remains stationary.

60 of these received operative treatment at Cornelia Hospital under the Borough Scheme, compared with 57 in 1922.

Defective Teeth. 215 children voluntarily attended the Minor Ailments Clinic for Dental treatment, on account of the condition of their teeth. This is a testimony to the popularity of the Clinic for a usually distasteful proceeding.

260 children were referred by the Medical Officer during his School Medical Inspections.

The Dental Surgeons inspected at the Schools 1,040 children, of whom 724 were ascertained to require treatment.

Altogether 1199 children were referred to the Dental Clinic, and 966 actually attended and received treatment, 80.5% of the whole.

Analysis of the ages of children inspected by the Dental Officers and the proportion requiring treatment amply vindicates the working of the scheme, viz :—

Age.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspected.	128	161	155	161	144	155	136
Referred for treatment	120	134	114	111	90	89	66
Percentage requiring treatment.	93.7	83.2	73.5	68.9	62.5	57.4	48.5

These figures mean in effect that almost the whole of the youngest children examined have some defect—in some cases it may be slight, if so, all the better—which if rectified in time will enable about half of them at any rate to reach 12 years with a good working supply of teeth.

But there is also a strong argument in favour of continuing the inspection and treatment beyond the age of 12, so that the other half still defective at 12 can be prepared to leave school without this handicap.

Visual Defects. The number of children referred to the Refraction Clinic at Cornelia Hospital from all sources was 242. As systematic School Medical Inspection proceeds, the number of uncorrected visual defects should diminish. The reduction from the previous year's figures of 447 is therefore in accordance with expectation.

338 children who had in previous years been provided with glasses were notified to attend for a re-test. Of these 188 actually attended for re-examination of their sight.

Of the above, spectacles were prescribed for 180, of whom 130 took advantage of the Borough Scheme to obtain glasses—a proportion of 72.2 per cent., and the same as in 1922.

Chest Conditions. 8 definite cases of pulmonary Tuberculosis were kept under observation in conjunction with the Tuberculosis Officers under the County Scheme.

43 cases of "pretubercular type" were also taken under supervision. For these, and for another 83 already classed as suitable, the provision of an Open-Air School would mean a better chance of improvement both in health and education.

115 subjects of Bronchitis were also dealt with.

Abnormal Children. Table III gives particulars of all exceptional children of School age. Special classes (associated with elementary schools for normal children), for merely dull and backward, the victims mostly of constitutional defects, a special school for the higher grades of feeble-minded children, and an Open-Air School for the physically hampered child, are projects which call for the serious consideration of the Education Committee.

Irregular Attendances. Under the School Attendance Byelaws, 66 children appeared before the magistrates to account for very irregular attendance. Fines altogether amounting to £13 7s. 6d. were inflicted, some cases making 4 or 5, and one girl even 10, appearances at the Court.

Part-time Employment. 57 certificates under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and the Education Act, 1918, have been issued to children over twelve years of age, including one girl.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Attendance. For the past five years, the average School attendance has been :—

1919	86.1%
1920	88.4%
1921	89.9%
1922	88.1%
1923	91.0%

As conditions affecting health are in the main the cause of absence, the School Medical Service as a preventive service is entitled to some of the credit for this steadily improving percentage, which for the past year has created a new record.

Infectious disease, with the exception of Chickenpox—has been negligible. Nine cases of Scarlet Fever and five cases of Diphtheria in a year in the whole population of nearly 45,000 is a feature worthy of note even in the generally healthy year which 1923 is admitted to have been. No other City or Town in England and Wales can compete with these last figures.

Minor Ailments. The remarks made for 1922 hold equally well for the present Report, that with the regard to defects dependent to a considerable extent on conditions governing daily life (or habit of life), *e.g.*, obsolete housing, lack of sufficient fresh air, insufficiency of water, food of doubtful nutritive value, the

result is "no change." Such conditions are Malnutrition, Uncleanliness of Head and Skin, Unhealthy Ears, Noses and Throats with their associated glands.

On the other hand, conditions which can be more effectually modified by means of practical Clinic work—such as defective teeth, abnormal eyesight, contagious skin affections, *e.g.*, Impetigo, Scabies, Ringworm—show again a marked improvement.

Abnormal Children. There are about 300 children differing from the normal in some respect, but attending the ordinary Elementary Schools—about 1 in every 20 children—who impede the normal progress of their classes, both educationally and from the grant-earning point of view. For these the Open-Air School, the Special Class, or the Special School are required. It is a matter of experience that the physically backward child who gives a 30% attendance at an ordinary class will give a 90% attendance at an Open-Air School.

Treatment Charges. During the year, in accordance with the representations of the Medical Branch of the Board of Education, a scheme of charges for School Clinic Treatment based on a scale of income has been drawn up, and has been approved by the Board.

The Scheme is as shown below :—

Conditions as to Free Treatment and Payments. Treatment at the Clinics is provided FREE for families where the weekly income from all sources is below the following figures :—

	No. of Children under 16 years.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Where both Parents or Guardians are alive	£1 10s.	£2	£2 10s.	£3	£3 10s.	£4	£4 10s.
Where one Parent or Guardian only is alive.	£1 5s.	£1 15s.	£2 5s.	£2 15s.	£3 5s.	£3 15s.	£4 5s.

For families where the total weekly income is above these amounts, the following CHARGES per child are made, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

1. *Minor Ailments*—Free for first fortnight. Thereafter 1/- for three months' treatment.

2. *Provision of Spectacles*—Half cost of spectacles.

3. *Dental Treatment*—Sixpence per attendance, or 1/- for two or more necessary attendances.

4. *Tonsils and Adenoid Treatment*—Tonsils alone, 5/-. Combined treatment, 7/6.

5. *X-Ray Treatment of Ringworm*—5/-.

Arguments for and against the introduction of charges at the present juncture have been considered. A more accurate appreciation of the value of these arguments will be possible after the concrete results of the coming year's School Clinic work are available.

LIST OF TABLES.

1. Number of Children Inspected.
2. A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.
B.—Number of Individual Children found to require treatment.
3. Numerical Return of Exceptional Children.
4. Group 1.—Minor Ailments.
 - „ 2.—Defective Vision and Squint.
 - „ 3.—Defects of Nose and Throat.
 - „ 4.—Dental Defects.
 - „ 5.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.
5. Record of Work at Minor Ailment Treatment Centres.
6. Statistics of Attendance, etc.

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections.

A. Routine Medical Inspections.

Number of Code Group Inspections.

Entrants	..	..	534
Intermediates	..	..	298
Leavers	..	..	525
Total	..	..	1357

Number of other Routine Inspections .. *Nil.*

B. Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	..	4033
Number of Re-inspections	..	12434
Total	..	17824

TABLE I

Grain of Wheat Experiments

1. Amount of Grain Experiments

Amount of Grain Experiments

100	100
100	100
100	100

100

Amount of Grain Experiments

2. Other Experiments

100	100
100	100

100

TABLE II.

A Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year Ended 31st December, 1923.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects	
	Requir- ing treat- ment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not re- ferred for treatment	Requir- ing treat- ment	Requiring to be kept under observatio but not referred for treatment
SKIN	Malnutrition	35	—	—
	Uncleanliness	226	155	—
	(See Table IV., Group V.)			
	Ringworm	1	28	—
	Scalp	—	44	—
	Body	—	40	—
	Scabies	5	839	—
	Impetigo	11	747	—
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	17	121	—
	Blepharitis	1	47	—
EYE	Conjunctivitis	1	3	—
	Keratitis	—	—	—
	Corneal Opacities	—	—	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	173	105	—
	Squint	8	6	—
EAR	Other Conditions	5	19	—
	Defective Hearing	15	25	—
	Otitis Media	18	72	—
	Other Ear Diseases	—	19	—
NOSE AND THROAT	Enlarged Tonsils only	255	119	—
	Adenoids only	1	—	—
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	3	—	—
	Other Conditions	—	214	—
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	166	99	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION	Defective Speech	11	4	—
	Teeth—Dental Diseases	260	215	—
	(See Table IV., Group IV.)			
	Heart Disease:			
	Organic	—	—	5
LUNGS	Functional	—	—	—
	Anaemia	9	—	—
	Bronchitis	47	68	—
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—
	Pulmonary:	2	—	—
TUBERCU- LOSIS	Definite	3	5	—
	Suspected	16	27	—
	Non-Pulmonary:			
	Glands	—	7	—
	Spine	—	1	—
	Hip	—	1	—
	Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—
	Skin	—	1	—
	Other Forms	—	—	—
	Other Forms	2	—	3
NERVOUS SYSTEM	Epilepsy	1	—	8
	Chorea	—	—	8
	Other Conditions	—	—	—
DEFOR- MITIES	Rickets	3	—	—
	Spinal Curvature	4	—	5
	Other Forms	—	—	—
	Other Defects and Diseases	4	—	—
		—	1585	—
		53		

1. The following are the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the various departments of the Government of India.

Department		Name of the person		Rank or position	
Home Department	Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Secretary	Secretary	Secretary
	Under Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Under Secretary	Under Secretary	Under Secretary
	Joint Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Joint Secretary	Joint Secretary	Joint Secretary
	Deputy Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Deputy Secretary	Deputy Secretary	Deputy Secretary
Foreign Office	Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Secretary	Secretary	Secretary
	Under Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Under Secretary	Under Secretary	Under Secretary
	Joint Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Joint Secretary	Joint Secretary	Joint Secretary
	Deputy Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Deputy Secretary	Deputy Secretary	Deputy Secretary
War Office	Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Secretary	Secretary	Secretary
	Under Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Under Secretary	Under Secretary	Under Secretary
	Joint Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Joint Secretary	Joint Secretary	Joint Secretary
	Deputy Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Deputy Secretary	Deputy Secretary	Deputy Secretary
Colonial Office	Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Secretary	Secretary	Secretary
	Under Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Under Secretary	Under Secretary	Under Secretary
	Joint Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Joint Secretary	Joint Secretary	Joint Secretary
	Deputy Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Deputy Secretary	Deputy Secretary	Deputy Secretary
Treasury	Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Secretary	Secretary	Secretary
	Under Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Under Secretary	Under Secretary	Under Secretary
	Joint Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Joint Secretary	Joint Secretary	Joint Secretary
	Deputy Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Deputy Secretary	Deputy Secretary	Deputy Secretary
India Office	Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Secretary	Secretary	Secretary
	Under Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Under Secretary	Under Secretary	Under Secretary
	Joint Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Joint Secretary	Joint Secretary	Joint Secretary
	Deputy Secretary	Mr. J. H. M. J. J. J.	Deputy Secretary	Deputy Secretary	Deputy Secretary

TABLE II.

B. Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN Found at ROUTINE Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (Excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP.	No. of Children		Percentage of Children found to require treatment.
	Inspected	Found to require treatment	
CODE GROUPS :—			
Entrants	534	253	47.38
Intermediates	298	214	71.81
Leavers	525	330	62.86
Total Code Groups	1357	797	58.73
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—

Return of All Exceptional Children in the Area.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total
BLIND (including partially blind).	(Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally Blind)	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution	1 — — —	— — — —	1 — — —
	(Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially Blind)	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution	— — — 1	— — — 1	— — — 2
DEAF (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(Suitable for training in a School or class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb).	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution	1 — — 1	— — — 1	1 — — 2
	(Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf).	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.	Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to Local Control Authority)	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution	— 17 — 5	— 22 — 3	— 39 — 8
	Notified to the Local Control Authority <i>during the year.</i>	Feeble-minded Imbeciles Idiots	— — —	— — —	— — —
EPILEPTICS.	Suffering from severe epilepsy	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools Attending Public Elementary Schools At no School or Institution	— — — —	— — — 1	— — — 1
	Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe	Attending Public Elementary Schools At no School or Institution	1 2	1 1	2 3
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.	Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board At other Institutions At no School or Institution	— — —	— — —	— — —
	Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board At Certified Residential Open Air Schools At Certified Day Oper Air Schools At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution	— — — 4 — —	— — — 4 — —	— — — 8 — —
	Delicate children, (e.g., pre- or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anaemia, etc.)	At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools At Certified Day Open Air Schools At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution	— — 67 — —	— — 59 — —	— — 126 — —
	(Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis)	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution	— 3 — —	— 2 1 —	— 5 1 —
	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease) e.g., children suffering from paralysis, etc. and including those with severe heart disease)	At Certified Hospital Schools At Certified Residential Cripple Schools At Certified Day Cripple Schools At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution	— — — 4 — —	— — — 4 — —	— — — 8 — —

Date	Description	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance	Total
1890	Jan 1	To Balance	100.00		100.00	100.00
Feb 1	By Cash	50.00		50.00	150.00	150.00
Mar 1	To Cash	25.00	25.00		125.00	125.00
Apr 1	By Cash	75.00		75.00	200.00	200.00
May 1	To Cash	25.00	25.00		175.00	175.00

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects Treated During the Year Ended 31st December, 1923.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.)

Disease or Defect. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
SKIN :—			
Ringworm-Scalp	28	—	28
Ringworm-Body	44	—	44
Scabies	40	—	40
Impetigo	839	—	839
Other Skin Disease	324	—	324
MINOR EYE DEFECTS	190	—	190
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)			
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	116	—	116
MISCELLANEOUS	1449	—	1449
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)			
Total	3030	—	3030

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2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 26

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION and SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments

—Group I.)

Defect or Disease. (1)	No. of Defects dealt with.			Total. (5)
	Under the Authority's Scheme (2)	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme (3)	Otherwise. (4)	
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	216	—	—	216
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	26	—	—	26
Total	242	—	—	242

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme 180
(b) Otherwise —

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme 130
(b) Otherwise —

Minnesota, 1900-1901, 1902-1903, 1904-1905, 1906-1907, 1908-1909, 1910-1911, 1912-1913, 1914-1915, 1916-1917, 1918-1919, 1920-1921, 1922-1923, 1924-1925, 1926-1927, 1928-1929, 1930-1931, 1932-1933, 1934-1935, 1936-1937, 1938-1939, 1940-1941, 1942-1943, 1944-1945, 1946-1947, 1948-1949, 1950-1951, 1952-1953, 1954-1955, 1956-1957, 1958-1959, 1960-1961, 1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1966-1967, 1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 2308-2309, 2310-2311, 2312-2313, 2314-2315, 2316-2317, 2318-2319, 2320-2321, 2322-2323, 2324-2325, 2326-2327, 2328-2329, 2330-2331, 2332-2333, 2334-2335, 2336-2337, 2338-2339, 2340-2341, 2342-2343, 2344-2345, 2346-2347, 2348-2349, 2350-2351, 2352-2353, 2354-2355, 2356-2357, 2358-2359, 2360-2361, 2362-2363, 2364-2365, 2366-2367, 2368-2369, 2370-2371, 2372-2373, 2374-2375, 2376-2377, 2378-2379, 2380-2381, 2382-2383, 2384-2385, 2386-2387, 2388-2389, 2390-2391, 2392-2393, 2394-2395, 2396-2397, 2398-2399, 2400-2401, 2402-2403, 2404-2405, 2406-2407, 2408-2409, 2410-2411, 2412-2413, 2414-2415, 2416-2417, 2418-2419, 2420-2421, 2422-2423, 2424-2425, 2426-2427, 2428-2429, 2430-2431, 2432-2433, 2434-2435, 2436-2437, 2438-2439, 2440-2441, 2442-2443, 2444-2445, 2446-2447, 2448-2449, 2450-2451, 2452-2453, 2454-2455, 2456-2457, 2458-2459, 2460-2461, 2462-2463, 2464-2465, 2466-2467, 2468-2469, 2470-2471, 2472-2473, 2474-2475, 2476-2477, 2478-2479, 2480-2481, 2482-2483, 2484-2485, 2486-2487, 2488-2489, 2490-2491, 2492-2493, 2494-2495, 2496-2497, 2498-2499, 2500-2501, 2502-2503, 2504-2505, 2506-2507, 2508-2509, 2510-2511, 2512-2513, 2514-2515, 2516-2517, 2518-2519, 2520-2521, 2522-2523, 2524-2525, 2526-2527, 2528-2529, 2530-2531, 2532-2533, 2534-2535, 2536-2537, 2538-2539, 2540-2541, 2542-2543, 2544-2545, 2546-2547, 2548-2549, 2550-2551, 2552-2553, 2554-2555, 2556-2557, 2558-2559, 2560-2561, 2562-2563, 2564-2565, 2566-2567, 2568-2569, 2570-2571, 2572-2573, 2574-2575, 2576-2577, 2578-2579, 2580-2581, 2582-2583, 2584-2585, 2586-2587, 2588-2589, 2590-2591, 2592-2593, 2594-2595, 2596-2597, 2598-2599, 2600-2601, 2602-2603, 2604-2605, 2606-2607, 2608-2609, 2610-2611, 2612-2613, 2614-2615, 2616-2617, 2618-2619, 2620-2621, 2622-2623, 2624-2625, 2626-2627, 2628-2629, 2630-2631, 2632-2633, 2634-2635, 2636-2637, 2638-2639, 2640-2641, 2642-2643,

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TABLE IV.

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of treatment. (4)	Total number treated (5)
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital (1)	By Private Practitioner, or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Total (3)		
60	—	60	318	378

TABLE 1

TABLE 1. DATA ON THE EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE ON GROWTH

GROWTH OF <i>ESCHERICHIA COLI</i> AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES				
TEMPERATURE (°C)	GENERATION TIME (min)	OD ₆₀₀ AT 0 min	OD ₆₀₀ AT 120 min	OD ₆₀₀ AT 240 min
10	120	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	80	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	60	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	40	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	30	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
45	15	0.00	0.00	0.00
50	10	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	8	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	6	0.00	0.00	0.00
65	5	0.00	0.00	0.00
70	4	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	3	0.00	0.00	0.00
80	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
85	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
90	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
95	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
100	1	0.00	0.00	0.00

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

<p>(1) Number of Children who were :— (a) Inspected by the Dentist : Aged : 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 128 161 155 161 144 155 136 — Routine Age Groups } Total 1040</p>	<p>(2) Hours devoted to :— Inspection 26 } Total 276 Treatment 250 }</p>
<p>(3) Attendances made by children for treatment 1087</p>	<p>(4) Fillings :— Permanent teeth 113 } Total 113 Temporary Teeth — }</p>
<p>(5) Extractions :— Permanent teeth 247 } Total 1805 Temporary teeth 1558 }</p>	<p>(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for ex- tractions 86</p>
<p>(b) Found to require treatment (c) Actually treated (d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination</p>	<p>(7) Other operations :— Permanent teeth — } Total— Temporary teeth — }</p>
<p>Grand Total</p>	<p>475</p>
<p>Specials</p>	<p>1515</p>
<p>Found to require treatment</p>	<p>1199</p>
<p>Actually treated</p>	<p>966</p>
<p>Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination</p>	<p>—</p>

GROUP. V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i.)	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses,	..	20.
(ii.)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses,	..	43,082.
(iii.)	Number of individual children found unclean,	..	57.
(iv.)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority,	..	12.
(v.)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—		
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921.	..	—
	(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	..	—

CHAPTER 10 -- THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

1. The first major event in the history of the United States was the American Revolution, which began in 1775 and ended in 1783. This was a war for independence from Great Britain, and it resulted in the United States becoming a sovereign nation.
2. The second major event in the history of the United States was the Civil War, which began in 1861 and ended in 1865. This was a war between the Northern and Southern states, and it resulted in the Southern states being reunited with the Northern states.
3. The third major event in the history of the United States was the Great Depression, which began in 1929 and ended in 1933. This was a period of economic hardship, and it resulted in the United States becoming a more powerful nation.
4. The fourth major event in the history of the United States was the Second World War, which began in 1939 and ended in 1945. This was a war between the United States and the Axis powers, and it resulted in the United States becoming a superpower.
5. The fifth major event in the history of the United States was the Vietnam War, which began in 1955 and ended in 1975. This was a war between the United States and North Vietnam, and it resulted in the United States withdrawing from Vietnam.
6. The sixth major event in the history of the United States was the Watergate scandal, which began in 1972 and ended in 1974. This was a political scandal involving the President of the United States, and it resulted in the President being impeached.
7. The seventh major event in the history of the United States was the Iran-Iraq War, which began in 1980 and ended in 1988. This was a war between Iran and Iraq, and it resulted in the United States supporting Iraq.
8. The eighth major event in the history of the United States was the Gulf War, which began in 1990 and ended in 1991. This was a war between Iraq and a coalition of countries, and it resulted in the United States supporting the coalition.
9. The ninth major event in the history of the United States was the September 11 attacks, which occurred on September 11, 2001. This was a terrorist attack on the World Trade Center, and it resulted in the United States launching a war on terror.
10. The tenth major event in the history of the United States was the 2001-2003 invasion of Iraq, which began in 2001 and ended in 2003. This was a war between the United States and Iraq, and it resulted in the United States occupying Iraq.

TABLE V.

Record of Work at Poole and Branksome Minor Ailment Treatment Centres.

Defect or Disease.	POOLE CLINIC		BRANKSOME CLINIC		BRANK. HEATH CLINIC		TOTAL	
	No. of Individual Children.	No. of Consultations.	No. of Individual Children.	No. of Consultations.	No. of Individual Children.	No. of Consultations.	No. of Individual Children.	No. of Consultations.
Malnutrition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uncleanliness :—								
Head	55	200	82	391	12	69	149	660
Body	3	6	2	3	1	2	6	11
Ringworm :—								
Head	18	167	9	80	1	4	28	251
Body	32	103	7	22	5	17	44	142
Scabies	10	61	25	96	5	21	40	178
Impetigo	73	404	44	180	15	115	132	699
Injuries	171	738	129	380	123	775	423	1893
Septic Sores	322	2804	232	1043	153	1263	707	5110
Other Skin Diseases	140	750	105	397	79	934	324	2081
Blepharitis—Septic Eyelids	47	259	42	177	32	223	121	659
Conjunctivitis	21	113	12	26	14	98	47	237
Keratitis	—	—	1	7	2	3	3	10
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision	44	45	47	68	14	21	105	134
Squint	3	4	2	2	1	1	6	7
Other Eye Conditions	8	35	8	18	3	15	19	68
Cerumen	18	32	4	7	3	4	25	43
Otitis Media	33	84	27	65	12	42	72	191
Other Ear Diseases	10	24	7	17	2	2	19	43
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	37	76	50	101	32	77	119	254
Sore Throat	98	262	64	124	52	135	214	521
Swabs taken in Clinics	67	—	33	—	17	—	117	—
Adenitis	45	213	38	114	16	102	99	429
Defective Teeth	108	140	87	118	20	25	215	283
Defective Speech	1	3	2	3	1	3	4	9
Morbus Cordis	2	2	2	3	1	4	5	9
Bronchitis	16	36	29	57	23	59	68	152
Pre-Tubercular	12	30	11	52	4	13	27	95
Tuberculosis of Lungs	1	3	3	13	1	1	5	17
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	4	7	6	12	—	—	10	19
Nervous Diseases :—								
Epilepsy	2	4	1	2	—	—	3	6
Chorea	6	6	1	2	1	1	8	9
Other Diseases	6	12	2	4	—	—	8	16
Deformities and Rickets	1	3	4	11	—	—	5	14
Common Infectious Diseases	72	139	50	126	78	175	200	440
Mentally Defective Children	1	1	2	2	—	—	3	3
Advice and Various	237	613	250	638	94	334	581	1585
TOTALS	1657	7379	1387	4361	800	4538	3844	16278

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Year	Assets	Liabilities	Surplus	Total	Per Share	Notes
1916	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	\$10.00	None
1917	\$1,200,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$1,200,000	\$12.00	None
1918	\$1,400,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$1,400,000	\$14.00	None
1919	\$1,600,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$1,600,000	\$16.00	None
1920	\$1,800,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$1,800,000	\$18.00	None
1921	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$20.00	None
1922	\$2,200,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$2,200,000	\$22.00	None
1923	\$2,400,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$2,400,000	\$24.00	None
1924	\$2,600,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$2,600,000	\$26.00	None
1925	\$2,800,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$2,800,000	\$28.00	None
1926	\$3,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$3,000,000	\$30.00	None
1927	\$3,200,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$3,200,000	\$32.00	None
1928	\$3,400,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000	\$3,400,000	\$34.00	None
1929	\$3,600,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$3,600,000	\$36.00	None
1930	\$3,800,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000	\$3,800,000	\$38.00	None
1931	\$4,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$40.00	None
1932	\$4,200,000	\$2,100,000	\$2,100,000	\$4,200,000	\$42.00	None
1933	\$4,400,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000	\$4,400,000	\$44.00	None
1934	\$4,600,000	\$2,300,000	\$2,300,000	\$4,600,000	\$46.00	None
1935	\$4,800,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	\$4,800,000	\$48.00	None
1936	\$5,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$5,000,000	\$50.00	None
1937	\$5,200,000	\$2,600,000	\$2,600,000	\$5,200,000	\$52.00	None
1938	\$5,400,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,700,000	\$5,400,000	\$54.00	None
1939	\$5,600,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$5,600,000	\$56.00	None
1940	\$5,800,000	\$2,900,000	\$2,900,000	\$5,800,000	\$58.00	None
1941	\$6,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$60.00	None
1942	\$6,200,000	\$3,100,000	\$3,100,000	\$6,200,000	\$62.00	None
1943	\$6,400,000	\$3,200,000	\$3,200,000	\$6,400,000	\$64.00	None
1944	\$6,600,000	\$3,300,000	\$3,300,000	\$6,600,000	\$66.00	None
1945	\$6,800,000	\$3,400,000	\$3,400,000	\$6,800,000	\$68.00	None
1946	\$7,000,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$7,000,000	\$70.00	None
1947	\$7,200,000	\$3,600,000	\$3,600,000	\$7,200,000	\$72.00	None
1948	\$7,400,000	\$3,700,000	\$3,700,000	\$7,400,000	\$74.00	None
1949	\$7,600,000	\$3,800,000	\$3,800,000	\$7,600,000	\$76.00	None
1950	\$7,800,000	\$3,900,000	\$3,900,000	\$7,800,000	\$78.00	None
1951	\$8,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$80.00	None
1952	\$8,200,000	\$4,100,000	\$4,100,000	\$8,200,000	\$82.00	None
1953	\$8,400,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000	\$8,400,000	\$84.00	None
1954	\$8,600,000	\$4,300,000	\$4,300,000	\$8,600,000	\$86.00	None
1955	\$8,800,000	\$4,400,000	\$4,400,000	\$8,800,000	\$88.00	None
1956	\$9,000,000	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000	\$9,000,000	\$90.00	None
1957	\$9,200,000	\$4,600,000	\$4,600,000	\$9,200,000	\$92.00	None
1958	\$9,400,000	\$4,700,000	\$4,700,000	\$9,400,000	\$94.00	None
1959	\$9,600,000	\$4,800,000	\$4,800,000	\$9,600,000	\$96.00	None
1960	\$9,800,000	\$4,900,000	\$4,900,000	\$9,800,000	\$98.00	None
1961	\$10,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$100.00	None
1962	\$10,200,000	\$5,100,000	\$5,100,000	\$10,200,000	\$102.00	None
1963	\$10,400,000	\$5,200,000	\$5,200,000	\$10,400,000	\$104.00	None
1964	\$10,600,000	\$5,300,000	\$5,300,000	\$10,600,000	\$106.00	None
1965	\$10,800,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$10,800,000	\$108.00	None
1966	\$11,000,000	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000	\$11,000,000	\$110.00	None
1967	\$11,200,000	\$5,600,000	\$5,600,000	\$11,200,000	\$112.00	None
1968	\$11,400,000	\$5,700,000	\$5,700,000	\$11,400,000	\$114.00	None
1969	\$11,600,000	\$5,800,000	\$5,800,000	\$11,600,000	\$116.00	None
1970	\$11,800,000	\$5,900,000	\$5,900,000	\$11,800,000	\$118.00	None
1971	\$12,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$120.00	None
1972	\$12,200,000	\$6,100,000	\$6,100,000	\$12,200,000	\$122.00	None
1973	\$12,400,000	\$6,200,000	\$6,200,000	\$12,400,000	\$124.00	None
1974	\$12,600,000	\$6,300,000	\$6,300,000	\$12,600,000	\$126.00	None
1975	\$12,800,000	\$6,400,000	\$6,400,000	\$12,800,000	\$128.00	None
1976	\$13,000,000	\$6,500,000	\$6,500,000	\$13,000,000	\$130.00	None
1977	\$13,200,000	\$6,600,000	\$6,600,000	\$13,200,000	\$132.00	None
1978	\$13,400,000	\$6,700,000	\$6,700,000	\$13,400,000	\$134.00	None
1979	\$13,600,000	\$6,800,000	\$6,800,000	\$13,600,000	\$136.00	None
1980	\$13,800,000	\$6,900,000	\$6,900,000	\$13,800,000	\$138.00	None
1981	\$14,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$14,000,000	\$140.00	None
1982	\$14,200,000	\$7,100,000	\$7,100,000	\$14,200,000	\$142.00	None
1983	\$14,400,000	\$7,200,000	\$7,200,000	\$14,400,000	\$144.00	None
1984	\$14,600,000	\$7,300,000	\$7,300,000	\$14,600,000	\$146.00	None
1985	\$14,800,000	\$7,400,000	\$7,400,000	\$14,800,000	\$148.00	None
1986	\$15,000,000	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000	\$15,000,000	\$150.00	None
1987	\$15,200,000	\$7,600,000	\$7,600,000	\$15,200,000	\$152.00	None
1988	\$15,400,000	\$7,700,000	\$7,700,000	\$15,400,000	\$154.00	None
1989	\$15,600,000	\$7,800,000	\$7,800,000	\$15,600,000	\$156.00	None
1990	\$15,800,000	\$7,900,000	\$7,900,000	\$15,800,000	\$158.00	None
1991	\$16,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$160.00	None
1992	\$16,200,000	\$8,100,000	\$8,100,000	\$16,200,000	\$162.00	None
1993	\$16,400,000	\$8,200,000	\$8,200,000	\$16,400,000	\$164.00	None
1994	\$16,600,000	\$8,300,000	\$8,300,000	\$16,600,000	\$166.00	None
1995	\$16,800,000	\$8,400,000	\$8,400,000	\$16,800,000	\$168.00	None
1996	\$17,000,000	\$8,500,000	\$8,500,000	\$17,000,000	\$170.00	None
1997	\$17,200,000	\$8,600,000	\$8,600,000	\$17,200,000	\$172.00	None
1998	\$17,400,000	\$8,700,000	\$8,700,000	\$17,400,000	\$174.00	None
1999	\$17,600,000	\$8,800,000	\$8,800,000	\$17,600,000	\$176.00	None
2000	\$17,800,000	\$8,900,000	\$8,900,000	\$17,800,000	\$178.00	None
2001	\$18,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$18,000,000	\$180.00	None
2002	\$18,200,000	\$9,100,000	\$9,100,000	\$18,200,000	\$182.00	None
2003	\$18,400,000	\$9,200,000	\$9,200,000	\$18,400,000	\$184.00	None
2004	\$18,600,000	\$9,300,000	\$9,300,000	\$18,600,000	\$186.00	None
2005	\$18,800,000	\$9,400,000	\$9,400,000	\$18,800,000	\$188.00	None
2006	\$19,000,000	\$9,500,000	\$9,500,000	\$19,000,000	\$190.00	None
2007	\$19,200,000	\$9,600,000	\$9,600,000	\$19,200,000	\$192.00	None
2008	\$19,400,000	\$9,700,000	\$9,700,000	\$19,400,000	\$194.00	None
2009	\$19,600,000	\$9,800,000	\$9,800,000	\$19,600,000	\$196.00	None
2010	\$19,800,000	\$9,900,000	\$9,900,000	\$19,800,000	\$198.00	None
2011	\$20,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$200.00	None
2012	\$20,200,000	\$10,100,000	\$10,100,000	\$20,200,000	\$202.00	None
2013	\$20,400,000	\$10,200,000	\$10,200,000	\$20,400,000	\$204.00	None
2014	\$20,600,000	\$10,300,000	\$10,300,000	\$20,600,000	\$206.00	None
2015	\$20,800,000	\$10,400,000	\$10,400,000	\$20,800,000	\$208.00	None
2016	\$21,000,000	\$10,500,000	\$10,500,000	\$21,000,000	\$210.00	None
2017	\$21,200,000	\$10,600,000	\$10,600,000	\$21,200,000	\$212.00	None
2018	\$21,400,000	\$10,700,000	\$10,700,000	\$21,400,000	\$214.00	None
2019	\$21,600,000	\$10,800,000	\$10,800,000	\$21,600,000	\$216.00	None
2020	\$21,800,000	\$10,900,000	\$10,900,000	\$21,800,000	\$218.00	None
2021	\$22,000,000	\$11,000,000	\$11,000,000	\$22,000,000	\$220.00	None
2022	\$22,200,000	\$11,100,000	\$11,100,000	\$22,200,000	\$222.00	None
2023	\$22,400,000	\$11,200,000	\$11,200,000	\$22,400,000	\$224.00	None
2024	\$22,600,000	\$11,300,000	\$11,300,000	\$22,600,000	\$226.00	None
2025	\$22,800,000	\$11,400,000	\$11,400,000	\$22,800,000	\$228.00	None
2026	\$23,000,000	\$11,500,000	\$11,500,000	\$23,000,000	\$230.00	None
2027	\$23,200,000	\$11,600,000	\$11,600,000	\$23,200,000	\$232.00	None
2028	\$23,400,000	\$11,700,000	\$11,700,000	\$23,400,000	\$234.00	None
2029	\$23,600,000	\$11,800,000	\$11,800,000	\$23,600,000	\$236.00	None
2030	\$23,800,000	\$11,900,000	\$11,900,000	\$23,800,000	\$238.00	None
2031	\$24,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$240.00	None
2032	\$24,200,000	\$12,100,000	\$12,100,000	\$24,200,000	\$242.00	None
2033	\$24,400,000	\$12,200,000	\$12,200,000	\$24,400,000	\$244.00	None
2034	\$24,600,000	\$12,300,000	\$12,300,000	\$24,600,000	\$246.00	None
2035	\$24,800,000	\$12,400,000	\$12,400,000	\$24,800,000	\$248.00	None
2036	\$25,000,000	\$12,500,000	\$12,500,000	\$25,000,000	\$250.00	None
2037	\$25,200,000	\$12,600,000	\$12,600,000	\$25,200,000	\$252.00	None
2038	\$25,400,000	\$12,700,000	\$12,700,000	\$25,400,000	\$254.00	None
2039	\$25,600,000	\$12,800,000	\$12,800,000	\$25,600,000	\$256.00	None
2040	\$25,800,000	\$12,900,000	\$12,900,000	\$25,800,000	\$258.00	None
2041	\$26,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$26,000,000	\$260.00	None
2042	\$26,200,000	\$13,100,000	\$13,100,000	\$26,200,000	\$262.00	None
2043	\$26,400,000	\$13,200,000	\$13,200,000	\$26,400,000	\$264.00	None
2044	\$26,600,000	\$13,300,000	\$13,300,000	\$26,600,000	\$266.00	None
2045	\$26,800,000	\$13,400,000	\$13,400,000	\$26,800,000	\$268.00	None
2046	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000	\$13,500,000	\$27,000,000	\$270.00	None
2047	\$27,200,000	\$13,600,000	\$13,600,000	\$27,200,000	\$272.00	None
2048	\$27,400,000	\$13,700,000	\$13,700,000	\$27,400,000	\$274.00	None
2049	\$27,600,000	\$13,800,000	\$13,800,000	\$27,600,000	\$276.00	None
2050	\$27,800,000	\$13,900,000				

TABLE VI.
STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE, ETC.

SCHOOL.		Accom- modation	Average Attdce.	No. on Register at end of Year
Hamworthy	Mixed Department	401	267	304
St. James'	Girls' "	243	209	236
St. James'	Infants' "	120	118	151
St. Mary's R.C.	Mixed "	101	93	107
St. Paul's	Infants' "	190	119	151
National	Boys' "	283	231	250
South Road	Boys' "	290	285	298
South Road	Girls' "	290	305	322
Lagland Street	Infants' "	249	208	250
Longfleet	Boys' "	240	164	170
"	Girls' "	153	148	147
"	Infants' "	170	146	179
Dakdale	Mixed "	230	194	220
St. Peter's	Boys' "	213	146	155
"	Girls' "	149	141	148
"	Infants' "	140	96	118
Branksome Heath	Boys' "	230	245	255
"	Girls' "	258	229	256
"	Infants' "	190	151	175
Courthill	Mixed "	400	393	397
"	Infants' "	250	165	190
Martin Road	Mixed "	320	239	273
Heatherlands	Boys' "	312	294	311
"	Girls' "	300	281	291
"	Infants' "	300	232	265
St. Aldhelm's	Boys' "	232	218	222
"	Girls' "	201	200	210
"	Infants' "	218	132	166

INVESTIGATION OF THE
 LIVES OF THE

No.	Name	Rank	Service
1	John A. Smith	Private	1861-1862
2	James B. Jones	Private	1861-1862
3	William C. Brown	Private	1861-1862
4	Robert D. White	Private	1861-1862
5	Thomas E. Black	Private	1861-1862
6	Charles F. Green	Private	1861-1862
7	Henry G. Hall	Private	1861-1862
8	George H. King	Private	1861-1862
9	Edward I. Lee	Private	1861-1862
10	Frederick J. Miller	Private	1861-1862
11	Samuel K. Davis	Private	1861-1862
12	John L. Wilson	Private	1861-1862
13	James M. Moore	Private	1861-1862
14	William N. Taylor	Private	1861-1862
15	Robert O. Jackson	Private	1861-1862
16	Thomas P. Evans	Private	1861-1862
17	Charles Q. Adams	Private	1861-1862
18	Henry R. Nelson	Private	1861-1862
19	George S. Phillips	Private	1861-1862
20	Edward T. Mitchell	Private	1861-1862
21	Frederick U. Roberts	Private	1861-1862
22	Samuel V. Turner	Private	1861-1862
23	John W. Young	Private	1861-1862
24	James X. Allen	Private	1861-1862
25	William Y. Wright	Private	1861-1862
26	Robert Z. Scott	Private	1861-1862
27	Thomas A. Green	Private	1861-1862
28	Charles B. Baker	Private	1861-1862
29	Henry C. Hall	Private	1861-1862
30	George D. King	Private	1861-1862
31	Edward E. Lee	Private	1861-1862
32	Frederick F. Miller	Private	1861-1862
33	Samuel G. Davis	Private	1861-1862
34	John H. Wilson	Private	1861-1862
35	James I. Moore	Private	1861-1862
36	William J. Taylor	Private	1861-1862
37	Robert K. Jackson	Private	1861-1862
38	Thomas L. Evans	Private	1861-1862
39	Charles M. Adams	Private	1861-1862
40	Henry N. Nelson	Private	1861-1862
41	George O. Phillips	Private	1861-1862
42	Edward P. Mitchell	Private	1861-1862
43	Frederick Q. Roberts	Private	1861-1862
44	Samuel R. Turner	Private	1861-1862
45	John S. Young	Private	1861-1862
46	James T. Allen	Private	1861-1862
47	William U. Wright	Private	1861-1862
48	Robert V. Scott	Private	1861-1862
49	Thomas W. Green	Private	1861-1862
50	Charles X. Baker	Private	1861-1862